Nippon Will Be the Cradle
Of a New Civilization

Nippon Times

Surmount All Difficulties
Till the Foes Submit!

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IGUCHI REVEALS AMERICA'S AIM TO RULE WORLD

Blasts Report That Anti-Axis Will Concede Pacific Mandated Isles to U.S.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA HIT

Ridicules Collier's Article Which Says Von Papen Had Made Peace Proposal

Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the press conference for foreign correspondents held on Friday, referred to the Washington news report relayed from Buenos Aires, which said that Britain and Chungking had agreed at the Cairo conference to concede all the Pacific islands under Japanese mandate to the United States, as further evidence that the United States is bent upon dominating the whole world.

The report, Mr. Iguchi disclosed, said that the Army and Navy Journal had made the "sensational revelation" and that it had also stated that Chungking had accepted the idea that the United States should have bases on Formosa but not Britain or Russia.

Commenting on the dispatch, the Spokesman declared that though the Army and Navy Journal is reputed to possess reliable information for many of the reports it publishes there was nothing particularly "sensational" about this particular one.

The United States has more than 60 military bases on foreign territory in various parts of the world, the Spokesman pointed out, adding, "While these are too many already to ensure the defense of the United States, it is quite clear that the American design to acquire more bases, including the Japanese mandated islands, is only another evidence of the fact that the United States is not satisfied with its own defense but is bent upon realizing its ambition of world domination which it cannot gain without bases in all the seas and continents of the world."

Mr. Iguchi remarked that knowing all about America's ambition, which was becoming more and more openly expressed, it was unconceivable that Britain and Chungking had agreed to any concession of the kind just mentioned because that would mean giving the United States a lone hand in running the world.

"The mandated islands are securely in Japanese hands," the Spokesman said, "and in Japanese hands they will always remain, as a bulwark against America's ambition of imperialistic world hegemony."

During the course of the interview, Spokesman Iguchi also put his finger on a few examples of enemy propaganda. One of them was a report carried in the American weekly, Collier's, relayed from Berne, concerning what was alleged to be a peace proposal made by Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Ankara.

The Spokesman stated that the enemy propaganda claimed that Ambassador von Papen had said that Germany would agree to return all occupied territories excepting the Sudeten and Austria and also to the formation of an international police system during the period of armistice and an economic rehabilitation organization.

Such reports are an excellent example of enemy propaganda, the Spokesman declared. "Why would Ambassador von Papen make such a proposal to an American magazine?" he asked scornfully.

Spokesman Iguchi also bared as enemy propaganda the rumors coming from Stockholm that there had been a coup d'etat in Bulgaria, pointing out that such rumors had been flatly denied by the Bulgarian Government. All such reports and rumors, the Spokesman said, are part of the enemy's war of nerves and are "concocted in London or Washington." "We must be careful of false rumors circulated by the enemy," he stated.

London-Moscow Phone

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 5.—Beginning February 1, a direct telephone communication will be opened between London and Moscow, according to a report from London. However, both sending and receiving of messages are to be handled by the British Office of Information. Moreover all messages must pass the censors.

F.I.C. Governor's Wife Killed in Auto Crash On Dalat-Saigon Road

Domei

SAIGON, January 7.—Susanne Humbert, wife of Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, was killed in an automobile accident on Thursday morning when the car in which she was proceeding alone to Dalat from Saigon collided with a bus plying between Dalat and Saigon. She sustained severe injuries to which she succumbed at 2 p.m. the same day. She was 40 years old. Governor-General Decoux is on a tour of inspection in the Cambodia region, having left Saigon yesterday.

GROWING INFLATION IN CHUNGKING BARED

Pair of Shoes Costs 60 U.S. Dollars, Says Freshly Returned American Scribe

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 6.—Revealing the extraordinary inflation which is afflicting Chungking, the American journalist. Eric Sevreid freshly returned from that city, declares, "The inflation in Chungking reached such enormous proportions as never experienced in the world since the inflation in Germany in 1923," in an article published by New Republic.

The correspondent goes on to say, "Tons of bank notes printed in the United States are transported by ship to India and from there they are brought into China nearly every week by air mail.

"The legally fixed exchange at present is 20 Chinese dollars for one American dollar while for diplomats and correspondents the rate is 30 against one. On the black market one American dollar is equal to 80 Chinese dollars."

The correspondent asserts that a new pair of shoes in Chungking costs 60 American dollars, a mackintosh 200 and a meal 10. Imported articles can be seen which, strangely enough, appear to be coming from Shanghai and Tokyo.

The price of rice is a great problem for the government. Despite all efforts the price of rice in the Chungking area trebled between March and September 1943. The government sold rice to workers cheaply but state officials, teachers and others suffer terribly from the inflation and undernourishment.

Paper is so expensive that visitors ask for the return of their name cards when leaving. Rickshas are difficult to hire and one must travel on buses which cost 2,000 Chinese dollars monthly, Sevreid writes.

The correspondent concludes, "The greatest state expense is that of governing and the war budget. Thirty per cent of the budget is provided for by taxes and more could be obtained through raising the inheritance and income taxes.

"In truth Chungking's inflation is terrible but leading Chinese, such as Wu Te-chen, Secretary-General of the Kuomintang, is convinced that inflation can go on for another two years.

"Because of the fact that 85 per cent of China is agricultural the peasants are managing on the barter system but there is a grave risk that they may lose their confidence in their government and this will be a great test for Chiang Kai-shek."

CEBU CITIZENS CONDUCT RALLY TO BACK LAUREL

Domei

CEBU, January 6.—In one of the most enthusiastic rallies ever held in Cebu, more than 60,000 citizens pledged absolute loyalty to the Republic of the Philippines.

Called on the occasion of the New Year by Mayor Juan Zamora, the record breaking assemblage took an oath of cooperation to support the leadership of President Jose P. Laurel.

Assemblyman Paulino Gullas, representing the Central Government is doing all in its power to promote the welfare of the people, and at the same time urged the citizens to render absolute cooperation to the authorities, especially in the drive to gain economic self-sufficiency for the Philippines.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the people are whole-heartedly cooperating in the food production drive and have planted more than 10,000 fruit trees in Cebu City alone since December 20 last year.

FOE'S INVASION OF S.W. EUROPE SEEN POSSIBLE

Thrust Into Iberian Peninsula Looms as Pressure on Spain, Portugal Increases

CAN CLAIM IT '2ND FRONT'

Anglo-American Forces, However, Would Find the Pyrenees a Major Obstacle

By YOSHINORI HORIGUCHI
Domei Staff Correspondent

ZURICH, January 6.—With Anglo-American pressure on Spain and Portugal gradually being intensified, particularly since the Teheran parley, possibilities are looming that the anti-Axis may resort to an invasion of the Iberian Peninsula by which they could, at least, claim fulfilment of the promise to open a "second front."

The Iberian invasion would spare the Anglo-Americans the need of attacking the Channel's west wall frontally which, according to Liddel Hart, British war commentator, would be an unjustified move as it would be more effective to destroy the German defensive equilibrium before the decisive attack is launched. The Anglo-American forces would encounter the Pyrennees which as learned from experiences gleaned in southern Italy would constitute a major obstacle. However, the possession of air bases in northern Spain would undoubtedly facilitate the eventual operations against the French in the Gulf of Lyons and the Bay of Biscay coasts while land forces would find vast and secure bridgeheads.

The Iberian invasion, moreover, in case of failure would not endanger England directly as would be in the case of the abortive Channel offensive. On the other hand, Iberian operations naturally would be less effective than a successful breaching of the west wall to draw the German reserves. However the Anglo-Americans could claim their promise to open a second front has been fulfilled. Economically, the Anglo-American invasion of the Iberian Peninsula would deprive Germany of iron, mercury, and olive oil from Spain, and also tungsten and fishery products from Portugal.

Pressing Spain More

Domei

ZURICH, January 6.—Reflecting the increasing pressure which the Anglo-American Governments have been exerting on Spain since the Teheran Conference, the British Foreign Office today made the following statement, according to a dispatch from London:

"The Information Bureau of the Soviet Government has announced that the Spanish Blue Shirt Division is still fighting on the Eastern front on Germany's side. Most probably, the Spaniards are remnants of the Blue Shirt Division. The British Government has informed the Spanish Government in unmistakable terms that they are not letting the fact pass unnoticed."

Another dispatch from London reports that El Candillo General Francisco Franco of Spain has promised British Ambassador Sir Samuel Hoare the withdrawal of the Blue Shirt Division.

It is a fact that the Spanish Government has emphatically denied the news that it has accorded recognition to the Fascist Republican Government of Italy. Again, although the listening-in of BBC broadcasts is legally prohibited in Spain, the Spanish newspapers are openly publishing programs of Anglo-American broadcasts.

All this is seen as indicating that the Anglo-American pressure on Spain is showing its effect.

U.S. SUBMARINE SUNK

Washington Admits Pompano Is Lost in Pacific Waters

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—The United States Navy Department admitted today the loss of the submarine, Pompano, 1,330 tons, during her operations in the Pacific.

The Pompano was completed on December 4, 1937 at the Mare Island Navy Yard and had been active in the Pacific area since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

LEND-LEASE SUPPLY TO BOLIVIA STOPPED

U.S. and Britain Decide to Suspend Application of Act After Consultations

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—As the result of five conferences between United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull and British Ambassador Lord Halifax in the last three days, the Anglo-American Governments have decided to suspend the application of the Lend-Lease Act to Bolivia, it is reported in a United Press dispatch from Washington.

Hull is reported to have declared at a Press interview today that the United States Government had accepted the resolution of the Pan-American Defense Committee and would confer with 18 Latin American States regarding the question of the recognition of the new regime in Bolivia.

Meanwhile, the Bolivian Government has already declared its intention to withdraw from the Committee, while Argentina has extended recognition to the Villaroel government, thus registering open defiance to the will of the United States Government. Moreover, the Brazilian and Colombian Governments have not accepted the resolution of the Committee. It is thus undeniable that the so-called good neighbor policy of the United States faces the danger of collapsing in Latin America.

Then, again, economic life in other Latin American countries which have been drawn into the war by the United States has become increasing stringent, and already an anti-American sentiment is mounting in Chile, Peru and Paraguay. As a matter of fact, an anti-Government plot has been unearthed in Chile and the Chilean Government has issued the following statement:

"The Government has nipped in the bud an attempt by Chileans of anti-Democratic leanings to overthrow the Government with the aid of foreigners resident in this country. Foreigners undeserving the warm treatment by the Chilean Government shall be deported."

The United States Government by mobilizing its propaganda machinery is out to quell all anti-Govern-

(Continued on Page 2)

ATTEMPT AT REVOLT IN AMERICA IS BARED

Reuter Says 30 Suspected of Connection With It Will Be Put to Public Trial

An attempted insurrection has recently been unearthed in the United States and 30 persons suspected of connection with it will be put to public trial, reports a Reuters cable from Washington, it has been disclosed in a Stockholm dispatch dated January 4 to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Details of the case have not been made known, but it is said that the conspirators attempted a military insurrection and the establishment of a State socialistic regime.

Reorganization Demanded

A section of the leaders of the Democratic Party has demanded of President Roosevelt a reorganization of the administration, and the issue will be taken up at the national convention of the Party's committees, it has been revealed in a New York cable to the Daily Mail, according to a Stockholm dispatch dated January 5 to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The administration reorganization issue arose when a split occurred in the Democratic Party over the failure of the New Deal and a section of the Party demanded the resignation of Harry Hopkins, advisor to the President, and Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture.

The issue, it is expected, will come to the fore at the time of the National Convention of the Party this summer when the Presidential candidate will be nominated.

Yoshizawa Coming Here

Domei

SAIGON, January 7.—Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, Kenkichi Yoshizawa, left here this morning for Tokyo to attend the 84th Diet as a member of the House of Peers and to confer on various problems with the central Government authorities.

Benes Back in London

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—President Edouard Benes of the Refugee Government of Czechoslavakia returned today to London from Moscow, according to a London dispatch.

LT.-GEN. R. ANDO IN TAIWAN MADE A FULL GENERAL

Promotion of Former Supreme Commander in South China Announced Friday

PERSONNEL SHIFTS MADE

Veterinary Maj.-Gen. Miyamoto Is Promoted to Lieutenant-General

The promotion of Lieutenant-General Rikichi Ando, Commander of the Taiwan Army, to full-ranking general was announced by the War Ministry on Friday.

General Ando is holder of the Junior Grade of the Third Court Rank, the First Class Order of Merit, and the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite. It was in November, 1941, that he was appointed Commander of the Taiwan Army, which post he still retains.

General Ando's name is known in connection with his post as Supreme Commander of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the South China Area, to which he was appointed in November, 1938. Before that he was Commander of an Army Corps in China. Previous to his expedition to China he was acting Inspector-General of Military Education in February, 1938. During his earlier days in the military service he held many key posts, such as a staff member of the Army General Staff Office, instructor at the Military Staff College, an infantry regimental commander, chief-of-staff of the Hiroshima Division, military attache to the Embassy in London, commander of an infantry brigade, principal of the Toyama Military School, unit commander in Manchoukuo, and others.

Veterinary Major-General Sanshichiro Miyamoto was promoted to veterinary lieutenant-general and Colonel Takesaburo Hosoya to major-general, it was also announced.

Appointments of other high officers also were made public by the War Ministry the same day, including those of Lieutenant-General Issaku Nishihara as Director-General of the Army Mechanized and Armored Force Headquarters, Lieutenant-General Ken Koga as Commander of the Utsunomiya Division, Major-General Shinichi Yamaguchi as Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Eastern Army, Major-General Shigeji Suzuki as Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Tokyo Division.

RED-POLE TENSION SAID INCREASING

Moscow Firm on Possession of Territory

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—The Soviet Union and the exile Polish Government are farther apart than ever in their territorial dispute with the development of the winter campaign on the Eastern Front, reports John Hightower, Associated Press correspondent in Washington.

Hightower said that this breach gives added importance to the forthcoming visit of the Polish Premier, Stanislav Mikolajczyk, to Washington owing to the exile government's fixed contention that certain territory belongs to Poland. On the other hand Moscow has been equally insistent that the contested territories are integral parts of White Russia and the western Ukraine and they belong to the Soviet Union.

The A.P. correspondent said that this attitude was clearly reflected in yesterday's Pravda editorial which declared that questions regarding Polish and other territories in which the Soviet Union is interested are domestic Soviet questions and not subject to interference by outsiders. The correspondent said that the Pravda thus made it clear once more that disputed Polish territories are already assumed to be part of the Soviet Union.

Chou Heads Reserve Bank

Domei

NANKING, January 7.—The National Government of Nanking yesterday appointed Chou Fo-hai as Governor of the Central Reserve Bank of China, and Chen Ta-hwai as its Vice-Governor. The appointment of seven managing-directors was also announced the same day. Mr. Chou is Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Finance Minister.

Doihara in Command Of Military Review Scheduled for Today

General Kenji Doihara was appointed on Friday as Commander of all Forces for the New Year Military Review to be held at the Yoyogi parade grounds today. The appointment of Lieutenant-General Eiichi Tatsumi as Chief-of-Staff was announced at the same time by the War Ministry. The appointment of seven staff officers, Colonel Masao Yamazaki, Lieutenant-Colonels Kazuo Mizutani, Shinichi Matsuo, Yoshio Noto and Katsuhiko Inatome, Majors Ryohei Higasa and Masataka Iwano, as well as that of three adjutants were also made public.

AIR DEFENSE SETUP WILL BE BOLSTERED

New Act Passed by 83rd Extraordinary Diet Will Be Enforced From Tomorrow

The new Air Defense Act passed by the 83rd extraordinary session of the Diet will be enforced as from January 9.

Providing for the dispersal of the over-dense metropolitan and municipal population and scattering of offices and residences and designed to effect an epochal strengthening of the national air defense system, the new act had been under deliberation by the Government for its rapid enforcement. With amendments to the Ordinance governing the Enforcement of the Air Defense Act and those to the Ordinance governing Aid to Persons Engaged in Air Defense adopted by the Cabinet at a regular meeting on December 31, they were submitted for Imperial sanction and will be promulgated as Imperial Ordinances today. At the same time will be promulgated Regulations governing the Enforcement of the Air Defense Act to take effect on January 9.

With the enforcement of the new legal instruments for air defense, emergency dispersion and spreading out of structures and people from the crowded cities will be ordered at need. At the same time, the field of air defense activities will be extended and administrative supervision over them strengthened

The new Air Defense Act is featured by the scattering of industrial plants and urban population and by a closer cooperation between military and civilian air defense authorities. Hitherto the War and Navy Ministers have been empowered to make proposals and demands to the Home Minister so far as they are necessary for air defense. These powers have now been delegated to army commanders, commandants of naval stations and garrison commanders to be exercised over the provincial civil services concerned. With the expansion of air defense affairs, the various other Ministers also have come to supervise air defense affairs and the Home Minister has now been empowered to coordinate all civilian air defense activities under the jurisdiction of the other competent Ministers. Aid will now be given to those suffering from accidents during air raid drills as well as from actual air raids.

The Air Defense General Headquarters issued a statement in connection with the revision of the Air Defense Act, in which it says in part that the current revision, needless to say, is aimed at adjusting and strengthening air defense measures, such as the dispersion and re-location of residences, and thereby set up a solid and yet versatile air defense structure. It is further said that for this purpose, business relative to air defense will be enlarged in scope to enable the application of the Air Defense Act to such administrative measures as may be necessary for air defense. In this way, a general strengthening and unified operation of air defense administration will be insured.

The Air Defense Acts in Karafuto, Chosen and Taiwan have been revised, and the revised Acts will be promulgated today and enforced tomorrow simultaneously with Japan Proper.

Franklin Given New Command

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 6.—The appointment of Harold Franklin as Commander of the Army for the defense of the British Isles, was officially announced by the British War Ministry today, according to London reports. Franklin has been commander of the British army in North Ireland.

NAVAL ACES HIT MAKIN, TARAWA IN NIGHT RAIDS

Enemy Airfields and Military Facilities Blasted by Nippon Sea Eagles

NO LOSSES ON OUR SIDE

Even Anti-Axis Camp Admits Difficulties of Smashing Base at Rabaul

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN MID-PACIFIC, January 7.—Imperial Naval Air Units on January 5 made night raids with telling effect on the enemy airfields as well as the military establishments on Makin and Tarawa Islands in the Gilberts Group.

At Makin Island, our Sea Eagles scored numerous direct hits on the airfield and its nearby military installations before returning to their base without mishap.

Another formation of the Japanese Air Units attacked Tarawa Island, where they blasted the runways and other enemy ground positions, starting a large fire in one place. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Rabaul Defense Strong

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—The aerial offensive and defensive fighting for Rabaul, a point of strategic importance on New Britain Island, grows in fierceness from day to day. Even the anti-Axis camp recognizes that it is no easy thing to reduce Rabaul. Hampson, Associated Press war correspondent, in his dispatch dated January 3 from an advance base in the Pacific declared:

"Major-General Ralph J. Mitchell, who is directing the air force on the front line, told the writer that a full-fledged aerial attack on Rabaul had not commenced yet. He added that he thought it would be much harder to smash the base of Rabaul than the airfields of the Japanese Forces on Bougainville Island."

Enemy Admits Attack

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—Anti-Axis Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific in today's announcement admitted that Japanese Air Units attacked an anti-Axis convoy off Cape Gumbi in New Guinea.

Enemy Alters Strategy

An incisive analysis has been made by Domei of the fighting around New Britain Island which has entered a new stage and is taking on constantly increasing fury following the enemy landing on Capes Merkus and Gloucester in December.

The most salient feature in the current stage of the battle, says the news agency, is that the comrade and foe bases in this area have been brought remarkably close. In consequence, not only is the aerial battle there increasing in fury, but considerably changed aspects have come over the method of the enemy attack.

Up to about November last year, Domei recalls, the enemy's strategy was built principally around bombers escorted by fighter planes and his attacks were concentrated on Japanese bases. The raids on Bougainville and Buna Islands, in particular, were attempted with bombers unescorted by fighter planes.

Enemy's Objective

By attempting repeated raids, the enemy sought to incapacitate our bases, destroy our aircraft on the ground and disable our anti-aircraft and other gun positions with the object of facilitating landing operations.

With the enemy landing on Capes Merkus and Gloucester, which are contiguous by land to Rabaul, a new war theater has emerged quite close to the most major Japanese base. Again, the landing on these points has brought the foe closer to his bases on Cape Torokina in Bougainville Island and on Trobriand, Goodenough, Woodlark and other islands in the New Guinea area.

This distance factor has caused the enemy to change from a bomber-centric to fighter plane-centric strategy. Noteworthy in this connection is the fact that while the enemy attacks have increased in frequency, the number of airplanes per attack has decreased but that

(Continued on Page 2)

BUDGETS APPROVED OF OVERSEAS AREAS

1944-45 Estimates of Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto Adopted by Cabinet

The next fiscal year's budget estimates of the governments in overseas territories and of the special accounts were submitted to and adopted at the Cabinet meeting Friday after an appropriate explanation by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya. The matter was made public by the Board of Information at 3 p.m. the same day.

According to the announcement, revenues of the Chosen Government-General for the 1944-45 fiscal year will total ¥1,881,284,000; those of the Taiwan Government-General ¥613,371,000; those of the Karafuto Government ¥144,284,000; those of the Kwantung Bureau ¥187,167,000; and those of the South Seas Government ¥21,047,000. Expenditures of these governments are the same as the revenues in the amount.

The Government also set aside ¥445,251,000 for the special accounts in connection with its payments to the South Manchuria Railway Company and many other semi-Government business and industrial institutions during the same fiscal year. The necessary amount will be raised from among financial resources, including dividends, bonds, receipts from the general budget accounts, and others.

A large sum of ¥783,400,000 also is laid aside for the Imperial Railways special accounts and ¥230,193,000 for the communications enterprises. One of the noteworthy facts in connection with the formulation of budget accounts for the overseas governments is that a fairly large amount of expenditures is appropriated for production increase of important minerals, enterprises necessary for increased production of foodstuffs, expenditures relative to the execution of military conscription, those incidental to the expansion of Keelung and Takao harbor facilities and others.

MONEY IN LONDON TIGHT DUE TO REVENUE DEFICIT

Buying Up of Goods by Service Officers Blamed for Inflationary Trend

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 4.—London money toward the end of the year daily grew tighter under the pressure of the excess Treasury Deposit Receipt issues amounting to £50,000,000 per week occasioned by increased revenue deficits and slackened sale of Government bonds.

The Bank of England started selling Exchequer bonds. With the steady increase in the demand for funds to pay for Exchequer bonds towards the year-end with the New Year holidays at hand, a further tightening of money was expected.

Additional issues of banknotes for Christmas use up to the middle of the month amounted to £48,000,000 in three weeks, showing an increase of £10,000,000 against the corresponding period of last year. Both The News Chronicle and The Manchester Guardian criticized British and American officers and men for reckless buying up of goods which, they maintain, are responsible in a large measure for the inflationary trend.

HSINMINHUI PARTY COMING

4 Members From N. China to Study Asia Movement in Japan

Domei

FUSAN, January 6.—A party of four members of the Heinmin Society in North China, headed by Chang Shin-yen, left here today for Tokyo for the purpose of inspecting the New Asia Movement in Japan.

The party was dispatched by the headquarters of the Hsinmin Society in order to return the recent visit to North China by Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and Dr. Shumei Okawa, noted nationalist, who inspected the New Asia Movement in China under the sponsorship of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Muslims Aid Needy Student

Domei

SHONAN, January 7.—Muslim residents in Nibong Tebal in Penang have sent an initial contribution of ¥100 through their leader, Amy Azzudin, to enable a Malai student to carry on his studies at the Medical College in Shonan, it was learned today. The student is 23-year-old Haji Abdul Majid, a fifth year student at the college who has been receiving financial aid from members of the Malai Press. The contribution has been handed over to the recipient.

Italian Defense Corps, Residents Freed In North China After Backing Mussolini

Domei

PEKING, January 5.—It was on September 10 last year that friendly steps were taken by the Japanese military authorities in North China toward the Italian Defense Corps in Peking under the command of Major Malaskin to cope with the situation following the unconditional surrender of the Badoglio regime to the Anglo-American forces. During the subsequent two months the Italian troops surrendered all their arms to the Japanese Forces there to show their sincerity toward their ally and to recompense for the misdirected policy of their home government. Since then the Italian corps has been owing allegiance to the Fascist Republican Government of Italy headed by Duce Benito Mussolini. Their loyalty and sincerity were rewarded in the form of the disbanding and freeing of the Italian Defense Corps on December 29. Previous to this, the Italian residents at large in Peking were set free on December 23 through the goodwill of the Japanese military authorities.

Major Malaskin and 39 men under his command on December 29 were set free and were allowed to reside as Italian nationals after signing a written pledge not to assume a hostile attitude toward Japan and other Allies, but to devote themselves loyally to the Mussolini Government.

The western gate of the Italian Military Barracks, which once was opened to the Japanese Forces for custody on September 10 and since then kept closed, again was opened at 2 p.m. on December 29. Unit Commander Maeda, accompanied by his staff members, entered the barracks. The unit commander proclaimed in front of Major Malaskin and other Italian officers and men that he was dispatched there under orders of the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Japanese Forces in North China and that those who owe their allegiance to the Mussolini Government would be liberated. All the Italians pledged loyalty to the Mussolini Government. They thus were liberated from the life of confinement of more than 110 days. The ceremony of disbanding thus ended in a friendly atmosphere at 5:10 p.m.

Naval Aces Hit Makin, Tarawa In Night Raids

(Continued from Page 1)

the aggregate total of invading planes has increased notably.

Obviously, the enemy's intention in his fighter plane-centric tactics is to shoot down or destroy on the ground as many of our machines as possible and thereby protect American bases, landing points and beachheads against our attacks from the sea and the air.

War of Attrition

In this way, the decisive combat around Rabaul is taking on increasing aspects of a major war of attrition and supply surrounding a struggle for supremacy in the air, and the blasting of the enemy infestations depends, first and foremost, on the replenishment of air strength. A clear illustration of this feature is to be found in the fact that an aggregate total of over 10,000 foe planes came attacking New Britain Island and New Guinea.

None needs be told that the series of recent enemy invasion attempts are aimed solely at the reduction of Rabaul, one of the Japanese key points. With this object in view, the enemy made a landing at Hopoi and Finschhafen in New Guinea on September 4 and 22, respectively, last year. Then, on January 2, the foe landed a part of his forces on Cape Gumbi with a view to complete control of the Gumbi Strait and the resultant mastery of the air over western New Britain, to the opening up of airfields on Capes Merkus and Gloucester and to an incursion into Madang in New Guinea. In the south, the enemy from his foothold on Cape Torokina is keeping his eyes fixed on Rabaul; in the east, he is intent on an incursion into the Marshall Group from the Gilberts with a view to isolating Rabaul.

All this indicates that the enemy is set on forming a crescent-shaped encirclement against Rabaul. To this end, the foe is repeating invasion attempts with such tenacity in utter disregard of losses. On land, he is making frantic attempts to continue supplies to Capes Merkus and Gloucester and thereby retain his beachheads there. In the air, he is attempting repeated raids on Rabaul and Kavieng, the latter in New Ireland Island. The attacks on Kavieng, in particular, have been taking in added ferocity since the arrival of the New Year, thus revealing naked the enemy's intention to cut the rear of Rabaul.

Gallant Fighting

Intercepting desperate foe attempts, our Wild Eagles day in and day out are putting up gallant fighting and are scoring heavily, as has been revealed in the Imperial Headquarters' communiques.

A chronicle of the enemy raids on Rabaul and Kavieng since the New Year is given by Domei as follows:

Rabaul Area

	No. of invading foe planes	Shot down	Our loss
January 1	70	9	None
„ 2	40	10	3
„ 3	30	11	2
„ 4	22	18	3
Total	162	48	8

Ratio of enemy planes shot down: Slightly less than 30 per cent.

Kavieng Area

	No. of invading foe planes	Shot down	Our loss
January 1	106	24	7
„ 4	76	12	None
Total	182	36	7

Ratio of enemy planes shot down: Slightly less than 20 per cent.

Nakamura Given China Post

Rear-Admiral Katsuhei Nakamura has been appointed naval attache to the Japanese Embassy at Nanking, succeeding Vice-Admiral Minoru Maeda. The appointment of Rear-Admiral Nakamura was announced in the Official Gazette under date of January 4.

P.I. TAGALOG SCHOOL TO BE OPENED TODAY

3,085 Teachers Register for Course; President Laurel To Make Address

Domei

MANILA, January 7.—With President Jose P. Laurel scheduled to deliver a message in Tagalog, the Tagalog Teachers' Institute will hold an opening ceremony tomorrow in the auditorium of the Ministry of Education.

It is understood that more than 3,085 elementary school teachers have already registered for courses.

Director L. K. Santos of the Institute of National Language, and Celedonio Salvador, Public Instructor, will also make speeches.

Meanwhile, Tagalog lessons for beginners began recently over a nation-wide radio network as another means of bringing the national language to the people.

It is recalled that under the American regime, the use of Tagalog had been discouraged and Filipinos were taught to look down upon their own language as a means of killing the national and patriotic spirit of the Filipino people.

This imperialistic American attitude makes a striking contrast to the all-out efforts which are being exerted by Filipino and Japanese authorities alike since the outbreak of the war to build up the national spirit in the Filipinos, which is essential for the maintenance of an independent nation.

New Institute Planned

Domei

MANILA, January 7.—In order to give greater impetus to the propagation of the Tagalog language throughout the Philippines, plans are now afoot for the establishment of a Tagalog institute for National Government employes, it was disclosed here today.

According to the plans, each ministry, bureau and division will be required to send at least two employes to the institute to undergo training for three months. Upon completion of their course, these employes will be assigned to handle official communications and other matters in Tagalog in their respective offices in order to standardize the style of Tagalog writing.

It was also learned that similar institutes will be opened at provincial centers for municipal government employes.

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LAUREL HELPS UNITE REBORN PHILIPPINES

Declares Construction of East Asia Impossible Without Japan's Victory

Domei

MANILA, January 4.—Since his return from Tokyo where he attended the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations as the highest representative of the new Republic of the Philippines, President Jose P. Laurel has been actively upholding the patriotic feeling of the Filipinos at different public meetings of the Kalibapi and various religious bodies by propagating the spirit of the Joint Declaration issued by the Assembly.

The zeal and sincerity of the Government of the new Republic are reflected in the speeches given by President Laurel on many occasions, such as at the recent session of the National Assembly of the Philippines and on the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Returns From Tokyo

In his first speech delivered on November 13, immediately after his return from the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, President Laurel said in effect:

"Throughout the Assembly I was most strongly impressed by the fact that all nations represented were given equal rights irrespective of their country's importance. This, in short, was eloquent proof that the construction of Greater East Asia was not to benefit any special country in Asia. I was convinced then that Japan is fighting, not only for the future happiness of her own people, but also for the prosperity and well-being of all the peoples of the Orient."

In this manner he explained the sacred nature of the current war in the Pacific to his people and emphasized the noble ideals underlying the construction of Greater East Asia.

At the opening ceremony of the National Assembly on November 25, President Laurel again expounded the significance of the five principles of the Joint Declaration agreed upon in Tokyo by saying:

"The Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia is one of the greatest charters ever conceived by mankind. The construction of Greater East Asia and the independence of the Philippines cannot be secured without Japan's victory."

On another occasion, President Laurel urged the 18,000,000 citizens of the Philippines to rise as one and fight as "the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia constitutes the only principles by which we can secure the common prosperity of all the nations."

He added "we must realize these aims at any cost. If we cannot fulfill them in this generation, then our sons and daughters must realize them."

P.I. to Collaborate

Referring to the duty of the Philippines in the construction of Greater East Asia, President Laurel made it clear at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations that his country will collaborate with Japan in the prosecution of the current war by supplying all the natural resources of the country.

The administrative policy of the new Republic is solely aimed for the fulfillment of President Laurel's promise made in Tokyo. Immediate steps were taken, therefore, for the maintenance of peace and order, increase in food supply, economic revival, establishment of a permanent economic policy, improvement of the educational system, perfection of the administrative machinery, and increase in the membership of the Kalibapi.

To casual observers the carrying out of the policies mentioned above may not appear to be related in any way with the prosecution of the war. However, that is not the case. For instance, raw materials in this rich country would not be obtainable unless peace and order existed in the hinterland. At the same time, the spirit underlying the basis for the construction of Greater East Asia would be rendered meaningless unless preceded by the complete eradication of Anglo-American ideals. These are the reasons why President Laurel, since his assumption to the highest post in the archipelago has always been emphasizing the necessity for "One speech, one nation, one race and one culture." Thus, he is trying to enhance the patriotic fervor among his people for their benefit as well as for the perfection of the Philippines as an independent nation.

Speaking to his people on the first "Heroes' Day" observed recently, President Laurel said, "First, we must learn to love and respect our fatherland. America did not teach us this. 'You, the 18,000,000 people of the Philippines must always bear in mind these words—Love your country!' "

He also promised that he would do his best to suppress all merchants whose thoughts are inconsistent with the times, and that nothing will stop him from protecting the Filipino patriots, who have shed their blood for their country. By repeating again in his address that the five principles involved in the Joint Declaration indicate the path true Filipinos should follow for the construction of their country as well as Greater East Asia, President Laurel concluded his address by saying:

Ideals of Heroes

"This agrees perfectly with the ideals of the heroes who have fought and died for our country's sake. I earnestly hope that all of you will think like these heroes and do your duty toward your country."

By securing the full cooperation of the Christian churches, Arsenio Bonefacio, Under-Secretary of the Interior, is also spreading the spirit of the Joint Declaration among the Filipino masses. He said in effect.

"The ideals underlying the Joint Declaration drafted by the representatives of the nations of Greater East Asia agree with the principles of Christianity. Christianity seeks to make secure the existence of others as well as oneselves by the spirit of self-sacrifice on the basis of equal rights to all so that all nations in this world may become members of one large family. The five principles of the Declaration also seek to drive toward the same objective of mutual happiness and prosperity for all.

"Considering the present conditions in the Philippines, it would be very desirable if the ideals of the Declaration could be disseminated among the Filipinos. I hope the movements to be started by the authorities in this connection, will bear fruit through the cooperation of all churches in the country."

Thus, the Government and the churches in the Philippines are working in close harmony for the construction of the new Republic. This is something which never existed under the American regime for these two organizations were completely alienated in the past. The Christian churches, therefore, must assume much greater responsibilities than heretofore for the enhancement of national ethics and morals.

Only two months have passed since the founding of the New Republic of the Philippines but the political influence of President Laurel is firmly established among his 18,000,000 people who are placing more confidence in him each day. The days are not far ahead when the Filipinos, under the guidance of their great and capable leader, will be working with all their might for the revival of Asia in accordance with the high ideals contained in the five principles of the Joint Declaration.

FILIPINO HORSE INDUSTRY SLATED TO BE PROMOTED

Domei

MANILA, January 6.—Recognizing the imporant role played by horses, especially in transportation, the Government has set aside a sum of 1,400,000 pesos for the promotion of the local horse industry during the current year.

From this amount, 70,690 pesos will be expended for the salaries of additional personnel to reinforce the Animal Husbandry Division and Institute of Animal Diseases.

A sum of 50,000 pesos has been earmarked for research purposes, while 316,000 pesos has been allotted for construction of necessary buildings such as animal sheds, corrals, fences, roads and water systems for 55 breeding stations throughout the island.

The Government also has set aside 600,000 pesos for the purchase and breeding of animals.

In order to encourage breeding of fine horses, a sum of 30,000 pesos will be spent for holding livestock expositions and fairs in Manila as well as in the provinces.

The amount of 10,000 pesos will be spent for campaign expenses in order to instill in the minds of the people proper care and appreciation of horses.

Lend-Lease Supply To Bolivia Stopped

(Continued from Page 1)

ment moves in Latin American countries under the brand of pro-German activities.

All in all, the international situation in Latin America is seen to be considerably strained with the progress of the war.

REICH UNITS CRUSH U.S. TANK DIVISION

Enemy Begins Offensive On Italian Front

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—The German forces on the Italian front crushed and destroyed several battalions of the first American tank division on the banks of a river running midway between San Vittore and Rocca d'Evandro, it has been stated by the German military authorities.

The tank division sustained so heavy a damage the assertion that it would be incapable of further action was made by military observers.

Birditchev Evacuated

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—German troops successfully withdrew from Birditchev, south of Zhitomir, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announcement disclosed.

Enemy Launches Offensive

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—The American and British troops belonging to the American fifth army in the western sector of the Italian front commenced on January 5 a fierce general attack along a 10 mile front according to information from the firing line. Grim street-fighting seems to be proceeding at the moment in the small town of San Vittore, six miles from Cassino. The fresh offensive of the American fifth army is admitted by reports from German sources.

INDIAN FIGHTERS IN MALAI IMBUED WITH ZEAL, ARDOR

Conditions in Training Camps Claimed Ideal; Soldiers Ready for Battle

Domei

JOHORE BHARU, January 7.—The morale of Indian volunteers from Johore, who are now undergoing training at Kuala Lumpur and Seremban, is at a high pitch, according to two officials of the local branch of the Indian Independence League.

M. N. Roy, member in charge of the Publicity Department, and M. B. Dass, member in charge of the Training Department, who recently made a tour of the Indian National Army Training Camps at the above two centers, declared that the patriotic zeal and ardor that prompted volunteers to join up is mounting with the vigorous military training they received.

The officials revealed that conditions in the camps are ideal in promoting the spirit of comradeship which is prevalent among all trainees.

Attributing their healthy looks to the clean life and good food they receive, the officials stated that they are all anxiously awaiting the time, when fully trained, they will march with regular soldiers to fight for their country's emancipation.

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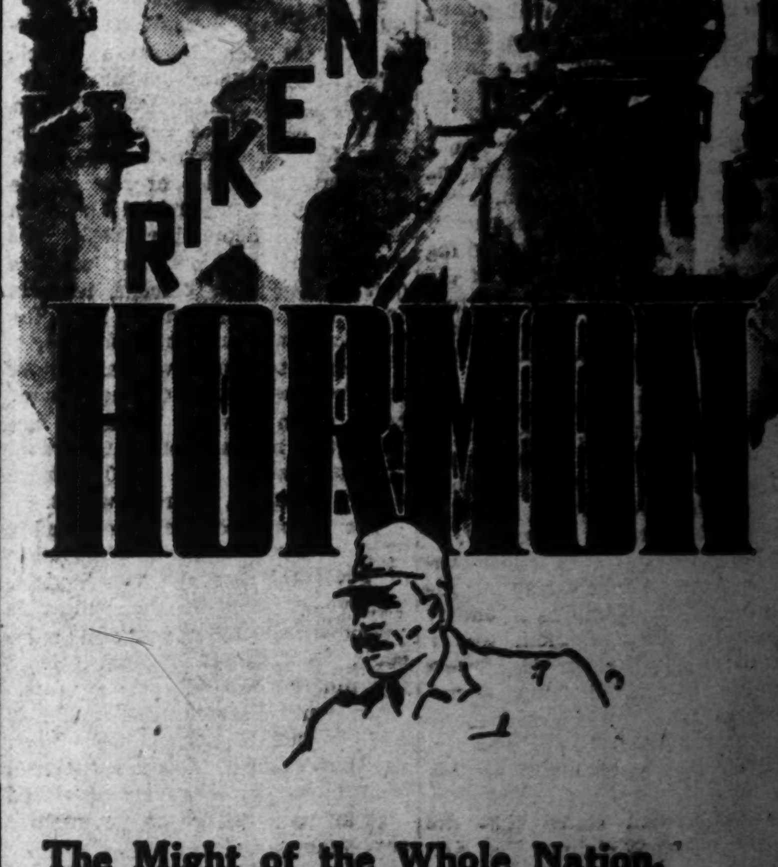

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BURMA'S ARMY AIDS IN CRUSHING ENEMY

Public Gives Firm Support; 10,000 Young Men to Join Each Year

Domei

RANGOON, January 7.—The newly-organized Burmese National Army is playing a vital role in the important task of reconstructing the country on a solid foundation as well as in eradicating Anglo-American influence. In parallel with the enlightenment of the Burmese in the educational and administrative fields, the strength of the National Army will be further augmented through strict military training. Thus, much is being expected of its activities in the future.

Burma, headed by the Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw, is forging ahead in its drive for the annihilation of the Anglo-American forces as well as for the construction of its newly-born independent country. Amid the vigorous, energetic atmosphere prevailing throughout the nation, the National Army is contributing greatly toward the country's defense in cooperation with the Japanese Forces.

Organized in August

With the successful occupation of Burma by the Imperial Forces, which swept out completely the Anglo-American forces from the country, the Independence Volunteer Army was replaced by the Defense Army, which in turn was disbanded to make way for the National Army which was organized last August.

Being composed mostly of Thakin members, the National Army is destined to play a more active role than the Defense Army since Burma has been transformed into an arena of fierce battles. It may be recalled that throughout the Japanese campaign in Burma, the Independence Volunteer Army cooperated heart and soul with the Japanese forces, thus laying a firm foundation for the independence of the country.

The Burmese National Army is now headed by Defense Minister Major-General Thakin Aung San and is under the direct command of Commander Shwe Maung. With its sole goal of fighting the current war to the end in close concert with the Japanese Forces, the National Army is rapidly moulding itself into a single, coordinated organization.

Conducting daily military drills and training, the National army is implanting the spirit of loyalty, bravery, and endurance into the Burmese youths. Discarding materialistic covetousness for high ranks or for worldly riches, Burmese soldiers cooperated with the Japanese troops against innumerable hardships. Through effective instructions capable officers and men are being produced who will be amply qualified for the defense of independent Burma.

Eager to Join

The eagerness and enthusiasm of Burmese youths to enter military service is beyond one's imagination, fully manifesting the traditional spirit of the Independence Volunteer Army of former days. In March last year when the recruiting of volunteer soldiers took place, a large number of youths paraded through the streets in southern Burma, demonstrating their burning aspiration to serve their country. The public was not one step behind in expressing their enthusiastic patriotism and support.

When the soldiers of the National Army marched through the thorough-fares recently, the citizens donated one hundred, two hundred, and even more rupees to their army. Within some ten days the monetary contributions are reported to have reached the sum of 200,000 rupees.

Those who entered the military service are undergoing strenuous training daily under strict military discipline. Some are now studying at Rangoon to become officers. With her five-year project, Burma plans to augment the army force by recruiting about 10,000 youths annually. Some youths have already been dispatched to Japan where they are being trained side by side with Japanese soldiers.

The National Army will be mechanized in the future, but at present it comprises only infantrymen. On November 14 of last year when enemy Consolidated B-25's raided Rangoon, the anti-aircraft units of the National Army repulsed the enemy's air force in defiance of the downpour of shells. About the same time infantry units participating in the mopping-up operations against bandits courageously struggled over precipitous mountains and completely frustrated the disturbing tactics of the bandits. Thus, the Burmese National Army has amply proved its valor and bravery.

The National Army is composed mostly of Burmese, however the Karens are permitted to join. Already, a Karen unit composed of 200 youths has been organized. Being completely emancipated from the British shackles, Burma is now doing its utmost in strengthening its national defense. The Administration and other public organs are inseparably interested in the further improvement of the National Army so that it may bring the war to a victorious end.

When the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations was held in Tokyo, Prime Minister Ba Maw attended the epochal conference in his military uniform, and as the highest representative of the National Army.

This fact attests that Burma has launched an all-out drive to strengthen its military forces for its defense.

Hence, the National Army will play a vital role in the construction of New Burma in cooperation with the Japanese Forces. When its military training is completed, the Burmese National Army will become a powerful driving force to restore peace, prosperity, and happiness to the country.

Planning the Attack

Last minute instructions being given to Japan's aces before taking off for another devastating attack against the enemy from an undisclosed base in the southern Pacific. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

ANGLO-U.S. TACTICS IRRITATE ITALIANS

Slowness of Advance and Blind Bombings of Civilians Said to Be Cause

Domei

ZURICH, January 5.—There are mounting evidences of the Italian people being deeply discouraged over the Anglo-American conduct of military operations while the growing resentment against the heavy civilian toll exacted in Anglo-American bombings is now openly noticeable. This is the conclusion drawn in a lengthy review of the Italian situation published yesterday in a pro-British socialist Lugano daily, the Libera Stampa, which has attracted widespread attention.

According to the journal the Italian masses who had hoped that Badoglio's capitulation would signify the end of the war for them have been sadly deceived by the Anglo-American failure to progress more rapidly. The paper declared that most Italians could not have conceived four months ago that the Anglo-Americans would halt their offensive 100 kilometers south of Rome thereby betraying many who, following Anglo-American radio appeals, directed the Italian civilians to give guerilla support to the Anglo-American forces.

The Libera Stampa declared, "One is compelled to observe that the Anglo-Americans are conducting the war solely for their own interests—interests which coincide only partly with those of the Italians who supported Badoglio's capitulation. The journal said that moreover the manner in which the Anglo-Americans were indiscriminately bombing Italians towns and cities assisted in the cooling of the feeling of the Italian masses toward the Anglo-Americans.

According to the Libera Stampa, the daily bombings have no practical military significance. It pointed out that two aerial attacks against a bridge at Recco caused the town's total destruction and the killing outright of 100 civilians. The paper said that the railway station which was of military value was practically untouched.

P.I. TO PRODUCE COCOFLOUR

Five Tons Can Be Produced Daily From Coconut Meat

Domei

MANILA, January 6.—Moving another step forward in securing self-sufficiency of foodstuffs in the Philippines, the manufacture of cocoflour from coconut meat and its distribution on a large scale was announced by the Federation of Coconut Growers' Cooperative Association.

It was said that more than five tons of cocoflour will be produced daily. Tested by the Bureau of Science, cocoflour has proved to be superior both in taste and in food value. It is understood that bread, cookies and biscuits will be made from cocoflour. Since coconuts are grown abundantly in the Philippines, the future of the new flour industry is deemed most favorable.

U.S. HAS $9 BILLION ABROAD

Treasury Department Reveals Total Of Foreign Investments

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—America's foreign investments total $9,210,510,000, with Canada having the largest share of $3,112,184,000, the United States Treasury Department announced recently, according to Washington reports.

It was also revealed that the U.S. Treasury Department had compiled the above-mentioned figures from preliminary reports, and that the total amount of foreign investments would be larger when a new estimate is made on full facts.

United States investments in the principal countries follows: (in $1,000)

Central and South America:	
Cuba	614.406
Brazil	337.242
Argentina	310.595
Great Britain	622.892
Canada	3,112,284
Axis Nations	1,070.398

MALAI HAILS START OF FREE EDUCATION

Noted Woman Social Worker Says It Will Prove a Boon To the Poor

Domei

SHONAN, January 6.—Greeting the introduction of free education in Malai, effective today, Che Aminal Kajai, well-known Malai woman social worker, declared that it will prove to be a great blessing to poor parents who have been forced to deny their children all forms of education due to financial stringency.

"Free education will also make the younger generation here better fitted for their future responsibilities, thus ensuring the success of Shonan as a vitally important center in Greater East Asia," she stressed.

Declaring that the "stay-at-home" attitude of girls is old-fashioned Che Aminal Kajai added, "Girls of Shonan, today, especially Malai girls, should take advantage of the splendid opportunity that has been given them by the wise and far-sighted administration."

Continuing, she said that after completing their education, Malai girls should in future seek employment in offices, factories, or production plants, thereby releasing men for more important duties.

Exhorting Malai women always to be ready to help their men behind guns, she concluded, "We've now with us the Malai Volunteer Army and Volunteer Corps. Our men are enthusiastically enlisting in both branches of the service in order to play their full part in the defense of Malai.

"Our women can prove themselves to be the true daughters of Malai by shouldering their responsibilities and helping on the home front in work of national importance."

GROWING HOSTILITY AGAINST U.S. CITED

California Congressman Reports on Tour Through Latin-America

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—The Central and South American countries are looking at America with increased hostility. They suspect that America is intent on interfering in their domestic affairs under the cloak of a good-neighbor policy. Leroy Johnson, member of the House of Representatives from California, who has returned from an extensive tour of Central and South America, according to Washington reports, made public on January 5 a report in which the following passage occurred with regard to the causes of the discord between America and the Central and South American countries:

"The Central and South American countries continue to suspect that America means to snatch territories from them in return for capital furnished by it to them. All the countries I visited have dictatorial systems, which they get in this way. A strong man comes along and cooperating with the army take hold of power. The dictatorship thus established will last until another strong man appears and ousts the other strong man. As a matter of form these countries are constitutional. As a matter of practice, they are not democracies, as far as my knowledge of them goes. The peoples of these countries lack the necessary training and experience to develop and operate a democratic regime. Their educational systems are advanced. But their education is very poor in comparison with us, Americans. Measures for the prevention of diseases are not effective in these countries. I found from 50 to 90 per cent of the inhabitants of the countries I visited suffering from malaria or venereal diseases. It will be seen from what I have said how different the conditions of the peoples of these countries are from those of the Americans. Intense heat, jungles, and poisonous insects are the principal obstacles to social development in these countries."

P.I. FOOD CHIEF ON TOUR TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Domei

MANILA, January 6.—Food Administrator Jose G. San Victores left this morning on a tour of central Luzon Province accompanied by Hilarion Silayan, Director of the Bureau of Plant Industry; and Ricardo Gonzales, President of the National Rice Growers' Association.

The party's itinerary also includes the provinces of Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampangas, and Tarlac where the rice harvest is now in full swing. It was learned that the tour is being made in connection with the present food production campaign, as well as with the establishment of the National Rice Agency, which is charged with the control and distribution of rice and corn.

It was further stated that the officials will acquaint provincial officials and farmers with the latest programs of the Government which are calculated to bolster further the country's food production.

Germans Sink 6 Vessels

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—A German high-speed torpedo flotilla in last night's raid attacked a British convoy off Cornwall in southwest England and sank five vessels totalling over 12,500 tons and one patrol boat, the Fuehrer's Headquarters disclosed. The report added that all German ships returned to their base without damage.

DISPATCHES HEALTH CORPS

Studies Made of Prevailing Conditions in S. Borneo

Domei

BANJERMASIN, January 5.—The Japanese authorities in south Borneo recently sent a health corps to various districts to investigate into the health conditions of the native inhabitants.

According to the reports submitted by the same corps, out of 1,500 patients, malaria and skin disease cases occupied 25 per cent of the member. Men and children were found more susceptible to malaria and skin diseases, it was also revealed.

It is understood that similar sanitation corps will be dispatched to other parts of the island soon.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1944

Believe It or Not

Stranger than fiction, of believe-it-or-not quality in its fantastic make-up, is the series of frankly pessimistic and gloomy warnings issued by the moguls of American propaganda in recent weeks.

First it was an unnamed, mysterious "high American official" who caused a sensation by grimly predicting that the Anglo-American forces would suffer 500,000 casualties in the next ninety days. So spectacularly startling was this prediction, in fact, that there was talk of a Congressional investigation to determine who this "irresponsible" source was. Even the various correspondents and news agencies in America were rather confused, and one foreign correspondent, to be on the safe side knocked off one zero and hopefully reported the official as saying that the casualties would amount to 50,000. Another correspondent compromised by placing the figure quoted at 300,000. And to make sure that there were no errors, the correspondents took the trouble to spell out the numbers. Later reports, however, confirmed their worst fears, and the figure came back to half a million.

But this sensation was mild compared to the widespread sinking of hearts caused by Roosevelt when he announced that the end of the war was "not yet in sight." The American people, accustomed to being spoon-fed elaborately decorated versions of a quick and easy victory, were stunned.

Then, on January 4 came the climax in the form of an official statement issued by the Office of War Information, headquarters for America's propaganda machine. This statement endorsed everything that had been said before and added a few more flourishing touches of its own in revealing to the American people the tremendous difficulties and the heart-breaking losses in store for them. It disclosed, it is true, some very obvious facts, but in so doing it was none the less startling because the American propaganda organs are notorious for their blind refusal to acknowledge any and all harmful facts.

The OWI, for instance, admitted that the Anglo-American forces have managed to touch only one-fifth of the territory won by Germany in this war and only one-twentieth of the territory brought under Japanese control. It emphasized again that there is no easy, soft, short route for the Anglo-Americans in fighting Japan. It stressed that the Anglo-American high command does not count on the German home front crumbling, and that the war in Europe will have to be fought through on the basis of sheer military might.

While failing to admit the overwhelming losses suffered thus far by the United States in the suicidal island-hopping operations in the Pacific, the OWI nevertheless managed to give a fairly realistic version of the Pacific fighting by pointing out that "we are still three thousand miles away from Tokyo and a long way from victory," and by emphasizing that Japan now has to its advantage an area almost as large as the United States with a chain of fortified islands which gives Japan excellent sea and air bases. Surprisingly enough, it also admitted that the United States must operate from only one first class sea-base, Pearl Harbor.

The irrefutable arguments reiterated time after time by Japan's spokesmen were given added emphasis by the OWI when it confessed that the United States forces have penetrated only the outer rim of the Japanese defenses and have reached none of the points which Japan is determined to hold at all costs. It was further stressed, it may be noted, that the Anglo-American forces in this area have not yet reached the main body of the Japanese Army and Navy, despite the costly, heavy fighting that has been going on. The OWI, believe it or not, even went so far as to pay unstinted tribute to the fighting strength and gallantry of the Japanese Forces by declaring that the morale of the Japanese soldiers "is only too well known." It also underlined the fact that Japan possesses an ample supply of manpower, and in addition has the help of the tremendous manpower resources throughout East Asia.

In other words, the OWI doffed its mask of pretense and "told all". But a serious appraisal of the situation confronting the United States shows a number of very good reasons for this seemingly strange, unorthodox behavior. The first of these reasons, of course, is the dangerous complacency of the American people, their tendency to relax and neglect war efforts in favor of tending to their own personal problems. The American leaders have been worried over this tendency, and have decided to shock the people out of their stupor by giving them a dose of the bitter truth.

The second reason for this apparent reversal in official policy lies in the gathering storm of criticism directed at the OWI and other American propaganda organs for their consistent hypocrisy in twisting, warping and covering up war reports.

The third reason is the fact that the American war leaders are aware that appalling reverses, crushing losses in lives and materials are in store for the Anglo-American forces this year. Such sacrifices would inevitably be made known, no matter how desperately their propagandists tried to cover them up, and so the policy of forewarning the American people has been adopted. It is a case of breaking the bad news gently. Otherwise, the shock might prove too great for the American people to stand.

The fourth reason, although purely hypothetical, holds every possibility of being one of the most powerful factors in motivating the unusual admissions made by Roosevelt and his Office of War Information. And that reason is politics. The old adage once employed by a great American President that "horses shouldn't be changed in midstream" has apparently been borrowed by Roosevelt for use in the Presidential election this year. It is quite possible that Roosevelt wants to impress upon the American people the fact that it would be dangerous to contemplate a change of administrations in the midst of such a serious crisis. It is quite possible, because even a cusory study of his latest propaganda tactics reveals that Roosevelt is sparing no efforts in attempting to deprecate the operations carried out by General Douglas MacArthur in the Pacific. After all, MacArthur, regardless of how ridiculous it may seem, is still a strong candidate for Presidency. Far-fetched as it may appear, the fact remains that Roosevelt has shown himself capable of the most ruthless tactics in crushing opposition in the past, and it is no secret that he heartily dislikes MacArthur. There is no doubt that if Roosevelt does not run for the fourth term himself, he would like to put into office a hand-picked successor. MacArthur would not do.

But in the long run, the reasons for the curious admissions made by American officialdom regarding the war make absolutely no difference to either Japan, Germany or any of the other nations fighting on our side. If the American authorities, prompted by their anxiety to remedy certain very drastic shortcomings in their war structure, are willing to reveal a part of the truth, that is all very well and good. If the American officials, on the other hand, want to continue their policy of distorting the truth, that, also, is all right with us. For whatever the enemy chooses to say or do, the nations of Greater East Asia and the Axis Powers in Europe remain serenely confident in their ability to overcome all difficulties, to turn back all real threats, to build while fighting and, finally, inevitably, to win the war.

A Year Ago Today

January 8, 1943

Failing to receive any medical assistance from British and American quarters, Chungking forces which fled into India following their defeat in Burma are suffering many deaths caused by rampant epidemics. The Chungking regime under these circumstances has been obliged to appeal to the Chungking Red Cross for assistance.

* * *

"The greatest enemy of the anti-Axis nations is Japan," declared Colonel Delisle of the Canadian army, who has reached Melbourne to be stationed in Australia as the representative of the Canadian army. "Japan's fighting power is extremely strong and we should unite and cooperate among ourselves. This is all the more urgent in the face of the crisis confronting us in the Pacific," he added.

* * *

Following the unprecedented drought that Brazil has experienced, the country has now been visited by a heavy rain which flooded all rivers in mountain regions. Casualties have reached huge figures, while the damage to livestock is also great. The people in the flooded areas are in utter confusion.

* * *

With the lack of security of living and with the rapidly spreading anti-British movement among the Indian people, Indian industries have been adversely affected; so much so that the production of staple products in the sub-continent during the past year shows a considerable decline over the previous year. One instance is the coal production which declined from 28,000,000 tons in ordinary years to 18,000,000 tons last year.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

American Censorship

(From the Noon Extra)

Notwithstanding the fact that the American people have the greatest number of newspapers, periodicals and radio stations, they are the most ill-informed people in the world. The Office of War Information, Roosevelt's official propaganda ministry, exercises more rigid censorship on war news than any other similar bureau in other countries; yet because Americans are gullible and have been assured that they are always told the truth by their authorities, they think they know everything that is going on, and that the war is being won very handily.

It was the Office of War Information which assured the American people that the damage done by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor was slight; but a year after it was revealed that the U.S. Pacific fleet had been virtually wiped out by the Japanese raiders. The Office of War Information swore on a stack of bibles that all American planes participating in the abortive raid on Tokyo in the spring of 1942 had returned safely from the operation. To make the story convincing, Major-General Doolittle, commander of the bomber squadron, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished services. Again after a delay of a year, it was finally admitted that not a single American plane returned safely from the raid, with General Doolittle himself saving his life by bailing out in the Chungking area of China.

The above are only two incidents; but the policy of the Roosevelt Administration is plain. The people of the United States are to be kept in the dark as long as possible. Remembering the words of Senator Hiram Johnson, who, when fighting Roosevelt's attempt to scuttle the American Neutrality Act, declared, "Take this country into the war if you wish; but—when the casualty lists start rolling in—remember: California did not want to go to war." Roosevelt is carefully concealing the true extent of American losses. A fourth term in the White House is more important to him than keeping the nation informed on the true situation of the war. The men who have fought and died in Roosevelt's war are denied the honor due them as war heroes in order that Roosevelt may garner more votes in the next election.

The President may have been successful thus far in deceiving the American people. But the time will come when he must produce results instead of plain lies to justify his claim to a fourth term in office; and he will not be able to do so.

A few islands in the Solomons and other Pacific atolls may create the illusion of victory; but no amount of American propaganda can hide the fact that while the Americans have taken 17 months to capture a few island outposts, the Japanese conquered Burma, Malaya, Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, Borneo and the Celebes in less than six. The Office of War Information can break its arms patting itself on the back for America's great achievements but actions speak louder than words.

Burmese Names for Burma

(From the Greater Asia)

It is a constant eyesore to the Burmese people to observe even today most of the places, quarters and streets in Burma bearing the names of some of the British officials solely by whose treacherous acts the Burmese people were thrown into slavery, their religion decayed, literature and culture put down, language neglected for a period of nearly a century. Campbell, Edward, Fraser and many notorious Britishers who had never done any good to Burma except plundering, robbing away sacred treasures, etc., were respected and praised as an example for every Britisher to follow but they served as a constant reminder to the Burmese people of their atrocities against Burma.

There are, for example, places like Allanmyo in Thayet district and Maymyo in Mandalay district, which were named after the notorious British captains, Allan and May, who had an occasion to show to the patriotic Burmese a bit of their barbarous acts which they had in plenty. Then we have certain roads in Rangoon and certain towns in Burma such as Dalhousie, Montgomery, Phayre, Amherst and numerous others bearing the names of British Viceroys who had no connection whatsoever with Burma and of whose acts the people had bitter experience.

It is heartening, however, to note that some Corporation nationalist members such as U Ba Hlaing and others made strenuous attempts during the British regime to change some names with the result that Fytche Square was renamed as Bandoola Square and Voyle Road as U Wisara Road.

Some people may perhaps think that it would be a bit difficult to adopt the new Burmese names after they had been used to the old ones. This is an erroneous impression. Yannaing Bazaar and Koemin Koechin are freely and easily being used nowadays. Besides eradicating all semblance of British despotism once and for all from Burma's soil, the changing of names to those of the Burmese martyrs will stand as an immortal monument for generations to come.

Singapore has already been renamed as Shonan, which means total wiping off of the British forces in Asia. So also in Burma, some of the roads in the districts are now named after the "Thirty Comrades" such as Bo Shaw Aung Street in Shwegyin, Bo Mya Din Street in Tharrawaddy, etc.

In order to make the New Order in Burma to have the widest possible scope it is essential that the Burmese should be endowed with new minds, new thoughts, new ideals, and new names. The sooner all vestiges of British names and manners are removed from the midst of the Burmese, the better for all concerned.

Anglo-U.S. Morality

(From The Shanghai Times)

The Americans and Britons are on the whole nothing but barbarians capable of perpetrating any atrocity or cruelty whenever they want to quench their thirst for blood. This fact had never been revealed so clearly as during the current war. As far as we can see, what they call "civilization" is stark barbarism hidden under the cloak of science. It is, therefore, only too natural that this Anglo-American barbarism should reveal itself without reserve in time of war. The matter is made worse still when the Americans and Britons are, as they seem to be at present, duped into believing that they are fighting for some justifiable cause, although they may not be very clear about their own war aims. At least, they apparently think that they are doing nothing wrong, despite the fact that they are actually waging a war of aggression against humanity in the interests of their imperialistic plutocrats. Largely responsible for such a self-contradictory attitude on the part of Americans and Britons is their incorrigible self-centeredness, which in many cases verges upon megalomania and makes them think that they can do no wrong, like medieval kings.

It is undoubtedly in this frame of mind that the Anglo-American public clamors for aggression. Little wonder that the men on the anti-Axis fronts think nothing of violating international law or the Hague Treaty by bombing non-military establishments and non-combatants or attacking hospital ships. There is even good reason to believe that the Anglo-American soldiers and sailors take pleasure in butchering fellow creatures and destroying cultural relics. It was presumably none other than this Anglo-American mentality that prompted an American radio commentator to say that the U.S. marines on the Solomons war theater "were out to kill, and they did kill." This presents a sharp contrast to the Japanese warriors, who are out to fall in battle in defending their country as well as East Asia as a whole. Their first and last thought on the field of battle is to die for His Majesty the Emperor, for peace and justice for mankind in general. The killing they do is what they are compelled to do unwillingly, though valiantly, in order to attain this end.

The protests which the Japanese Government lodged with Australia, the United States and Britain against the wanton attacks made by enemy submarines and aircraft on Japanese hospital ships, may therefore fail to induce the anti-Axis governments to give serious thought to this problem. We shall not be surprised at all if Britain and America as well as Australia disclaim any knowledge of anti-Axis attacks on Japanese hospital ships or ignore the said protests entirely. It is really little use telling a murderer not to kill. The only effective way to stop his killing is to kill him. Washington and London are in all likelihood kept fully informed of all anti-Axis attacks on hospital ships, which may even have been carried out under specific instructions from the anti-Axis high command. No amount of mere protest, therefore, will be sufficient to prevent anti-Axis submarines or aircraft from attacking hospital ships so long as imperialism and plutocracy hold sway over the Anglo-American nations and their war policy.

Fruits of Wisdom

Perfection is attained by slow degrees; it requires the hand of time.—Voltaire.

* * *

He is rich whose income is more than his expenses; and he is poor whose expenses exceed his income.—Bruyere.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM IN AMERICA

Struggle for Equality Resulting In Race Riots

By Our Foreign Editor

In the United States, where freedom and justice are so highly proclaimed, the serious recurrence of the Negro problem has clearly exposed how false those high-sung words are.

The outbursts concerning the Negroes have increased in seriousness since the entry into the second year of the war, with racial clashes occurring one after the other in Detroit, Vermont, Mobile, Georgia, Florida, Mariana, Los Angeles, New York, El Paso, Mississippi and Philadelphia. It should be noted that a number of those clashes were riots by Negro soldiers in which people lost their lives.

The most representative of these disorders, in Detroit City, was evoked by the following events. About 1920, several hundred thousand Negroes migrated to the North while, in the 1930's, several hundred thousand southern white laborers, bitter in their racial prejudices, also followed. Each year thereafter saw frequent friction and ill feeling between the black and white laborers.

But, it was after the outbreak of war that the Ku Klux Klan, the Southern Society, and anti-Negro pastors started a systematic and severe anti-Negro movement. The land owners in their efforts to prevent the Negroes from entrenching there in the postwar years, bitterly contested the housing plans. Consequently, the Negroes were faced with acute housing shortages and difficult living conditions. The struggle between the blacks and the whites intensified. But, such tendencies may have some local variations, however, these are a general phenomena of the American northern areas.

Pride Awakened

Many reasons may be given for the recent intensification of the Negro problem. But the main one is that the Negroes as a whole have awakened to national consciousness. Especially, enlistment in the army has awakened their pride and the demands for equality increased. The present war has exerted great influences on their view of life and they look upon the war as a fight to liberate the oppressed peoples of the world. On the other hand, they know that the races in the Philippines, Burma, China, Thailand, and Indonesia have immediately gained their freedom and rights. They claim that the war aims which America is proclaiming so loudly abroad should naturally be first practiced home. Convinced that now is the best opportunity to gain racial equality, such demands have become stronger.

The leading Negro argument is that although America shouts about freedom and calls the present conflict "a war for freedom's sake," there are contradictory conditions existing within the country itself. There have even come to the fore some who proclaim that if equality can be gained through struggle, then the Negroes shall fight for it. Especially, among the Negro soldiers, the conviction has grown that there should be no discrimination because of color among the men fighting for their country, is one of the chief causes of many of the riots by Negro troops.

Rise of Negro Status

The second reason for the tension in the Negro problem is that the whites fear the rise in the economic status of the Negro. From the end of 1942 to 1943, great numbers of Negroes moved into the industrial fields from which they had been hitherto shut out. They found employment as skilled laborers in the shipbuilding, aircraft, and electrical appliances industries, and the whites began to feel that it would not be easy to oust them after the present war as they had done after the first World War. This turned into extreme ill-feeling toward the blacks. Even the whites not directly menaced by the Negroes' rise in economic status began to fear even if somewhat vaguely, the Negroes' national consciousness.

Concerning the thus aggravated Negro problem, the American Government authorities have deliberately taken some measures to cope with the fundamental points of the problem, but fear of a domestic strife during the war has caused them to suppress the Negroes whenever possible. Congress has shown the same tendencies bitterly opposing an improvement in the status of the Negro. The middle class people and the white laborers are desperately attempting to maintain their superior position. But the alleged free thinkers of America, though recognizing the seriousness of the problem, try to avoid delving into its fundamental points.

The measures taken by the police authorities are simply the exertion of more pressure upon the Negroes with each succeeding incident. Thus, such attitudes taken by the American Government and the people clearly show the emptiness of their war aims, "the fight for freedom's sake."

Compared with our Greater East Asia Declaration for the abolition of racial discrimination, the difference is self-apparent. To throw anything away as rubbish when its usefulness has been depleted is the Anglo-Saxon conception of utilitarianism. But the Negro problem, unlike the deceiving of smaller nations, is a racial issue within the United States, one which cannot be easily overcome.

JAVA RICE PRODUCTION

Researches by Experts Show Encouraging Results

By TETSUO FURUSHO
Engineer of the Experimental Farm at Bogor, Java.
(From the Gaichi Hyoron)

Java is one of the great rice-producing countries in East Asia. The fertile alluvial plain lying in its northern coast testifies to the fact that this island has been a noted producer of rice since ancient times. The very name of "Java" in olden times referred to this important cereal. This tropical island is blessed with many favorable factors for the production of rice such as the fertile soil of volcanic origin, an abundant rainfall, powerful sunshine, and a perfect irrigation system. It is only natural that Java is expected one day to become second only to Japan as a great producer of rice in Greater East Asia.

On the other hand, these favorable factors for rice production have proved the principal reason for the backwardness of Java's intensive farming. Should the advanced and perfect agricultural technique of Japan, which is being imported at present, be applied to Javanese farming, the rice production of that country will rapidly increase. This tropical country will make a historic agricultural revolution from its traditional system, with the prosecution of the two-year rice production plan already commenced under the guidance of Japanese experts. This will be the first step in the agricultural progress of Java.

The Rice Crop

The area of rice fields in Java constitutes 26 per cent of her total land area, and of this only one per cent is composed of dry fields. The time of rice planting varies in the different parts of the country, but it usually begins in the beginning of the rainy season in November or December, while the time of harvest falls at its close in May or June of the following year. If the proper amount of labor is applied and fertilizers are used in the right way, Java could have a two-crop production of rice. In 1940 Java produced 8,400,000 tons of paddy rice and 490,000 tons of dry-field rice.

Rice seeds in the world are divided into two representative groups, namely, the Japanese and Indian specials. The Japanese rice has resulted from an intensive process of selection and is the best seed in the world both in respect of the amount of yielding and the quality of product.

The Indian species is strong against all sorts of diseases and does not require either much fertilizer or a high-degree agricultural technique for production. But its yielding power is very small, being even less than one-half of that of the Japanese seed.

The Japanese variety is cultivated in Japan Proper, Chosen and some parts of Taiwan, while the Indian seed is used in India, China, Burma, French Indo-China, East Indies and the entire territory of the southern region.

New Methods

The following four methods may be conceived for increasing the rice production in Java:

1. To promote, after selecting the best kind of the various seeds now cultivated in Java, its extensive cultivation throughout the land.
2. To bring about a biological selection of the pure species (by improving the best seed through a successive process of selection).
3. To improve the desired seed by combining the existing seeds in Java with those cultivated in other parts of East Asia.
4. To combine the best seed in Java with the pure Japanese species or to transplant the latter on Javanese soil.

It would take at least five years in order to produce the pure type of rice seed under the second plan. The completion of the process of combining the different species under the third plan would take more than ten years, and thus cannot be an immediate remedy. After much consideration, the first plan was finally decided upon, to be carried out in a two-year program, with the object of increasing the rice production output by 80 per cent. The experiments so far conducted on the Horai seed of Taiwan (belonging to the Japanese species in the provinces of Cheribon, Kedoe, Djocjakarta, and Besoeki have been quite successful, except in respect to the effects of sunshine on the seed which have been found to vary in different places. It is anticipated that some sort of mutation will become inevitable. Moreover, the transplanted Taiwan seed has proved weak against various diseases, so that further studies along this line will be required by experts.

In order to assure success to the transplantation of the Horai seed in Java, it would be necessary also to shorten the period of nursery from the existing period of 35 days or 45 days to something like 20 days, and the planting of seedlings will be restricted to places where irrigation is adequately provided. If this is properly protected against diseases and the methods of its cultivation are improved, the production of rice in Java will be doubled. Experiments made in the province of Kedoe have shown the yielding of 61 quintares per hectare or about twice the average yield in Java.

Natural Phosphate

The land of Java, having been formed of volcanic soil, contains a high degree of natural phosphate which is a great blessing for her agriculture, while on the other hand, as a result of her abundant rain, the efficacious ingredients of dirt are washed away, resulting in the poverty of organic matters in the soil. Javanese farmers never use any fertilizer and their annual crop is about the same every year; therefore, if the proper amount of fertilizer is given, a much greater crop could be obtained. Besides phosphate fertilizers, rotted grass may be effectively used and, for this purpose the cultivation of various grass plants should be promoted. The use of wheat stalks and kitchen garbage should be also encouraged among the farmers. In the absence of superphosphate of lime in Java, natural phosphate may be effectively utilized as fertilizers in such provinces as Bantam, Rembang and Soerabaya where it is conspicuously lacking.

In order to assure success in the application of fertilizers by Javanese farmers, experimental gardens and model farms should be established for their technical guidance as quickly as possible. There are many points that must be improved in connection with the present methods of farming in Java.

But through the preliminary investigation by Japanese farming experts into the primary factors of rice cultivation such as the selection of seed, climatic conditions, and methods of cultivation, the prosecution of the contemplated plan of improvement with the object of production expansion will be carried out in the 1944 cereal year. The establishment of farmers' association in each province and other organizations of mutual cooperation is also being contemplated by the authorities. After two years of the Japanese Military Administration in the island the solution of its food problem is imminent. We may look forward to a year of increased rice production.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Thou canst not buy true goodness in the market:
Nor canst thou win it unto thee by distant pilgrimage:
It dwelleth not in rich men's storehouses,
Nor yet with hermits in the forest-depths:

No gold can purchase it:
It is not to be found in darksome mines below,
Nor in the wide blue sky above:

One price alone can bring it unto thee,
The giving of thy life:

If for the sake of this great prize
Thou wilt not give thyself, with all thou hast and art,
Then cease to prate of goodness.

* * *

God's saints dispel the mists of ignorance,
And guide us forward graciously to him:

Kind they are, and tender-hearted,
To all God's creatures:

In love and helpfulness,
Plain to be seen they bear upon them,
Implanted deep, his likeness:

No thought of selfish comfort sails such spirits,
No fickle whim, no stain of worldliness:

In knowledge of such men,
Our hearts are led to know our God.

AT MIDNIGHT

By MARIO IDE

I dreamed an eerie dream. Awakening,
I heard the merry tricking of my watch.
How is it, thought I, I, a living thing,
God's noble creature, am disturbed so much,
When I should be asleep in bed in peace,
Whereas this handiwork of man can be
In such a happy state, and at such ease?
I mused, and gave ear to its talk to me,

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

Nippon Times
Evening

Never Sheathe the Sword Until Victory Is Won

No. 16,088 TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1944 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Saturday, January 8

YOMIURI-HOCHI — Be Prepared

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Impressing the Soviets

Be Prepared

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Of late we have frequently come across Major Alexander P. de Seversky's articles on the fighting in the Pacific area. They all tend to give the impression that owing to the dauntless and valiant struggle of the Japanese and their effective use of the air arm the Americans are being compelled to make heavy sacrifice without gaining much so that they are bound to find themselves unable any longer to continue the useless effort. Should, however, any of us look upon the situation merely from such a standpoint and think that even the present terrific counter-offensive of the enemy will soon come to an end, we would be playing naively into the enemy's hands. In this sense, Seversky's articles, so critical of the strategy of his own war leaders, should be regarded as part of the war intrigue of the enemy, in the same way as the bradcasts made by the enemy generals, warning the people regarding the hardships and difficulties ahead, are part of their strategy.

Seversky participated in the last World War as an air officer of Czarist Russia and after the Revolution he went to America where he achieved success as an aircraft designer. Today, he controls a major aircraft concern. He is also a businessman, having gone from Britain, France, Germany and Italy with the Seversky fighting plane in order to interest these possible customers just before the outbreak of the current World War. Thus, he is not a mere commentator.

In his articles he emphasizes the fact that the damage suffered by the American marines in the Makin and Tarawa landings was tremendous; that even at such a heavy sacrifice the Americans have only managed to reach a point on the outer fringe of the Japanese defense; that the Americans must be prepared to make incalculable sacrifices before they could hope to penetrate the main circle of defense; that in view of the present vulnerability of aircraft carriers, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox's proposal for an attack on Japan with huge aircraft carriers is empty propaganda since thousands of them would be needed to be of any effect, and that the Japanese capital ship fleet would not move unless protected by a powerful air arm so that all attempts on the part of the American fleet to challenge it would be useless.

Seversky in so vehemently pointing out the hopelessness of the American island-to-island strategy or a plan of attacking Japan with huge aircraft carriers, however, is by no means trying to spread a sentiment of defeatism or war-weariness throughout America. On the contrary, he is harping on that theme solely in order to bring out the importance of making direct air raids on Japanese industrial centers which supplying Japan's air bases in the Pacific. He, moreover, advocated, as far back as November last year, the launching of transoceanic raids on Japan from America and Germany from Greenland, pointing out that it has come within the performance of aircraft to undertake such feats. The ground of his belief is that General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Force, recently declared: "The progress of aviation is such that before long we shall have mammoth planes which would make our 'Flying Fortresses' look like midgets. Such gargantuan planes will be able to fly over the Atlantic and return, non stop, after bombing enemy air bases."

There is no independent air arm in America. Arnold is the commander of the Army Air Force but he is under the control of the United States High Command. The Army command used to have little understanding of the wholly revolutionary importance of the air arm and was extremely backward in the use of that far-reaching arm. Seeing that this same command has now permitted Arnold to make such a declaration as the above indicates that some drastic change of strategy has been undertaken by availing the experience and recommendation of General Douglas MacArthur and other sources of inspiration, thus making adjustments in the Pacific strategy formula.

Moreover, it is to be remembered that the United States is the cradle of the world's aircraft industry. American aeronautical science and engineering have evolved regardless, to some extent, of the understanding or lack of it which the army and navy has shown to the importance of the air arm. The big propelling force has been the commercial instinct of covering the American inferiority in marine transportation with tremendous air transportation capacity by using huge planes for carrying heavy loads and long distance planes carrying many passengers. The technique acquired in

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

JAPANESE TROOPS WIPE OUT BANDITS IN SHANTUNG AREA

Enemy Leaves 150 Dead On Battlefield; Many War Trophies Captured

Domei

TSINGTAO, January 7.—A certain Japanese Unit, at dawn yesterday, virtually annihilated bandit troops under the command of Wang Shang-chih, which had been hiding in the area located approximately eight kilometers south of Changyi in North Shantung Province.

Over 150 enemy dead were found abandoned on the battlefield. War trophies taken by the Japanese included 87 rifles, two Czech light machineguns and various other arms and ammunition.

U.S. Tyranny Bared

By Army Correspondent Fujii

Domei

NORTHERN INDO-BURMESE BOUNDARY FRONT—The Chungking troops stationed in India, who were "sold down the river" in exchange for war material from the United States, are now writhing under the tyrannical treatment meted out to them by the United States forces, according to the Chungking soldiers who have been taken prisoner. The United States command is sending these Chungking "slave troops" to the front line as cannon fodder.

Some of the testimonies of the Chungking prisoners follow:

1. Superior Private XX (27 years old) from Yunnan Province.

"Day and night jungle fighting under intense cold has created an epidemic of colds which have claimed over 90 per cent of the men in our division."

2. Lieutenant XX from Hopei Province.

"The United States air forces are using only a part of their planes to avoid sacrifices and are persistently lamenting that due to the intense Japanese air raids the losses of the Chungking troops are great.

"However, their cowardly actions have only won the contempt of our officers. Moreover, the air attacks by these American airmen are creating comical but ironical results. Whenever they leave for an attack we are warned to retreat at least 1,000 meters so as not to fall victims to their inaccurate bombing.

"When we retreat the Japanese move up closer, and therefore, the American airmen drop their bombs on the places where the Japanese have already evacuated. Consequently, the raids carried out by the American airmen are only beneficial to the Japanese and harmful to us."

3. Officer in the United States air force stationed in India.

"The Indian ground crew workers are difficult to handle. Once they struck for a wage raise of three rupees a day. They raised a number of other complaints and refused to do any positive work. Moreover, they knew that the Indians of Free India, backed by Japan, would shortly start a drive into India."

4. First-class Private XX from Szechwan Province.

"In Chungking where we were stationed, it was actually a 'Hell on earth' with a dearth of supplies and inflation. In order to placate the discontented people, the authorities commenced a childish propaganda stunt which they called the "Statue Miracle' The busts of President Wang Ching-wei and Chiang Kai-shek were placed side by side where all the people could see them. Five or ten days later the bust of Wang Ching-wei appears a few inches smaller while Chiang's bust grows correspondingly larger, and as the days

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

Chinese Villagers Shower New Year Gifts On Surprised Nippon Commander at Tsinan

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SHANTUNG, January 7.—Unexpected New Year gifts were showered on the Commander of a Japanese Unit stationed in the outskirts of Tsinan by the Chinese inhabitants living in nearby villages, on the morning of January 5. The presents were given by the Chinese as an expression of their profound appreciation for the Japanese troops who are exerting full efforts for the reconstruction of North China as well as for the maintenance of peace and order.

Pleasantly surprised, the Japanese Unit Commander at first refused to receive the gifts, but finally accepted them after the Chinese villagers had pointed out that the presents were a token of their warm friendship for the Japanese soldiers.

The Commander then repaid the gifts by honoring the villagers at a luncheon, after which a commemoration picture was taken.

This is only one instance of the exchange of good deeds between the Japanese troops stationed here and the Chinese inhabitants, for many times in the past the Japanese soldiers have extended assistance to the Chinese farmers while the Chinese in turn have voluntarily helped in the work of keeping the Japanese barracks clean.

Churchill May Resign During This Summer; Eden Not Successor

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 7.—British Prime Minister Winston Churchill will resign this summer after the European landing operation has been launched, and will be made a Peer, a New York dispatch to the Dagens Nyheter reported today. It was also added that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will not succeed him as Prime Minister.

WOMAN SOLON HITS ROOSEVELT'S POLICY

Mrs. Luce Charges Economic Blunders Caused Pacific War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—The Roosevelt Administration was scathingly attacked by Mrs. Clairé Booth Luce, Republican Representative, in a speech at Los Angeles today, according to reports received here.

In the first address of a series in a scheduled nation-wide tour, Mrs. Luce, who is the wife of the editor of the Time magazine, Henry Luce, charged the Roosevelt regime with ignorance and a foreign policy of "appeasement, non-cooperation and unpreparedness" which was responsible for what she described as the "Japanese menace."

She said that economic non-cooperation was the fundamental fault of Roosevelt's Asiatic policy. "This prodigal administration did not help China build one single mile of railroad nor a single factory. China was desperately in need of building up her industries and her transportation system," she said.

Mrs. Luce charged that the bombs dropped in Manila, Pearl Harbor, **Wake, Guam and Midway** by the Japanese Forces "were made in America by Roosevelt's Far East policy." She said that Roosevelt did not take a single step to "prepare us for war in the Pacific in case his policy of appeasing Japan should prove a failure. Instead of strengthening us in the Pacific, Mr. Roosevelt weakened us." Mrs. Luce pointed out that, in 1941, he relieved from the command of the Pacific Fleet, Admiral James Otto Richardson, who had advocated strong Pacific policy.

MacArthur Is Boomed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—The movement to nominate General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, as Republican candidate in the coming presidential election is fast gathering momentum and spreading throughout the entire United States.

Reflecting the general trend of the movement, "Mac-Arthur Nomination Clubs" have sprung into existence in various places. According to reports from Los Angeles, the Chairman of the MacArthur Club Committee in California has announced that delegates from the MacArthur Clubs throughout America will hold a grand rally in Chicago on January 17 and take steps for the formal nomination of their presidential candidate.

Liberty Ships Defective

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—Senator M. C. Wallgren, a Democratic member of the Truman Committeee, has demanded the immediate suspension of the reconstruction of Liberty type ships into transports, according to Washington reports.

"The reconstructed ships have a serious structural defect, and often break up during their cruise," he said, in demanding immediate stoppage.

EUROPE FORTRESS READY TO REPEL ENEMY INVASION

Thousands of Heavy Guns, Mines Set Along Atlantic And Mediterranean Coasts

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—A Berlin report quoted the German military spokesman as saying that along the Atlantic rampart from the Pyrenees to Narvik, the Germans had built in 7,700 heavy guns in preparation for the anti-Axis invasion.

In addition, on the coast from the Atlantic to the North Sea alone—not including the Norwegian coast—over 3,000 heavy anti-tank guns have been placed in position and millions of mines have been laid, the spokesman added.

Many Mines Laid

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, January 7.—The coastal areas of the Mediterranean have been fortified like the Atlantic Wall in northern and western Europe. One pioneer battalion reports that it has laid 102,532 mines during 1943 in the Mediterranean zone.

The minefields, as a rule, stretch from base to base, thereby forming a protection against enemy tanks and landing troops at the particularly favorable points.

At the same time, obstacles for defense were erected on the Mediterranean beaches together with many flame-throwers, which will be used to cover the tank traps.

The entire front from Norway, through Denmark along the North Sea coast and the Channel and Atlantic coasts constitutes one stretch of powerful fortifications equipped with bunkers and battle-positions, strengthened by thousands of guns of every caliber.

Rommel Tours Holland

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—Reich Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel, accompanied by his closest assistants, concluded his visit of the Netherlands after inspecting the coastal defenses, according to a report from The Hague.

Hot Reception Awaiting

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—"In the event the anti-Axis should really try to land somewhere in Northern Europe, they will get the surprise of their lives," the Spokesman of the German High Command declared today.

Referring to the speculations made by the enemy press about the points where the anti-Axis invasion might be launched, the Spokesman stressed that the Reich High Command is also reckoning with the possibility that the enemy might try to land somewhere in Northern Europe.

"The German High Command has considered all possibilities," he stated. "It has examined the invasion problem from all angles and is prepared to deal with the allied landing actions no matter where such landing actions might be attempted. Should the enemy really make an attempt to land somewhere in Northern Europe, as many allegedly well-informed observers in the enemy capitals appear to believe, he certainly will get a hot reception from us."

Brazil Set to Construct Dirigibles for America

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—Plans are under way to construct a dirigible plant in Brazil, according to well-informed quarters, says a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro.

It was also reported that the United States forces have been using a large number of non-rigid airships for patrol duty and it has been recently decided to expand the sphere of dirigible patrol activities to the South Atlantic areas.

It is said that factory construction materials have already been shipped in large quantities from the United States.

Roosevelt Still Sick

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—President Roosevelt is still confined to bed with cold, but he is said to be drafting the Presidential message to be presented to Congress on January 11 as well as the budget message, according to Washington reports.

Finland Will Battle Till Victory, Peace Attained—Tanner

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 7.—The indomitable determination of the people of Finland to fight till final victory and peace have been attained was emphasized by Finnish Finance Minister Vaino Alfred Tanner, according to the Aftonbladet. "There is no unconditional surrender for Finland," declared the Finnish Finance Minister. "The final object of Finland is peace that will guarantee our future. The declaration made by the anti-Axis side at the Moscow Conference will have no effect upon the diplomatic policy of Finland."

ANTI-AXIS SPREADS FALSE WAR RUMOR

British Source Blamed For Lie That Landing Made in Jugoslavia

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—The anti-Axis nations which had launched a propaganda attack against Turkey's attitude immediately after the Teheran Conference, are now circulating canards that the anti-Axis forces have landed on the Jugoslav coast. The source of this wild news is a Reuter report from Stockholm which read as follows:

"According to a special dispatch from Zagreb to the Tidningen, several divisions of anti-Axis forces landed at several strategically important points on the coast of the Jugoslav. The landing forces are engaged in fierce fighting with the German forces."

The United Press also circulated a similar ungrounded report, basing its news also on a report to the Tidningen. It said:

"A Budapest report to the Tidningen said that a crack unit of the anti-Axis forces landed on the Jugoslavian coast, but it is not known whether British or American troops landed there. It is learned, however, that in effecting the landing, British and American air forces also cooperated.

The Associated Press' version of the report was as follows:

"According to a report that reached Stockholm by a roundabout route, a special unit of the anti-Axis forces is said to have landed at several points on the Jugoslavian coast, but the anti-Axis Headquarters at Algiers has denied the report and said that it was entirely unfounded. British sources state that the report was circulated by Germany to test its repercussions."

It is however believed, that the British propaganda organs concocted the story and are circulating it.

Turk Neutrality Attacked Arrangement with the Asahi

ROME, January 5.—In face of the contemplated anti-Axis European invasion, the question of just how much longer Turkey and Spain will be able to maintain their neutral policies has become the moot question. Views here are strong that under the strong pressure of the Anglo-Americans they have unavoidably entered the stage prior to actual participation in the war.

According to a dispatch from Ankara it has been reported that Turkey at present is being influenced greatly by the Anglo-Turkey Alliance, the situation on the Eastern Front as well as the situation in Western Asia and the Mediterranean area. Consequently, the attitude of Raaf Orbay, Turkish Ambassador to London, who has just returned to Turkey is being watched with extreme interest.

Washington reports claim that before long Turkey will join the anti-Axis camp. However, the true intentions of Turkey are vague as she persists in maintaining a Sphinx's repose in spite of the critical world situation. But undoubtedly, Turkey now finds herself in a position where she can no longer deliberately cope with the situation, the same Ankara dispatch disclosed.

In connection with Spain, all the Italian papers, quoting the interpretations of the Fascist Republican Government of Italy, declared that as a result of Spain's official recognition of the Mussolini Government, her relations with the Anglo-Americans have become extremely strained. The Anglo-American treatment of Spain which thus far has been comparatively encouraging has suddenly turned callous and it appears that consequently Spain's policy of

(Continued on Col. 3 Page 2)

CABINET APPROVES 8 VITAL MEASURES IN SPECIAL BUDGET

State to Invest Less; War Fund Tranfers Show Heavy Increase

The budget bill for eight special accounts in the 1944-45 fiscal year was decided upon at the Cabinet session held yesterday.

In the special accounts for Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto, Kwantung and South Seas Governments, the amounts have been increased but the new expenditures are mostly for increasing production and air defense measures. In the special accounts for the Railways and Communications Ministry, the transfer to the Special Military Fund has been greatly increased. Government investments have decreased by ¥17,000,000 as compared with the present year. The South Manchuria Railway Company shares held by the Government will become fully paid-up in the next fiscal year.

The total amount of special accounts for the Chosen Government is ¥1,881,284,000; for the Taiwan Government ¥613,371,000; for the Karafuto Government ¥114,284,000; for the Kwantung Government ¥187,167,000 and for the South Seas Government ¥22,047,000.

Total Government investments in the next fiscal year will reach ¥201,366,000, of which, payments on the shares of the South Manchuria Railway Company held by the Government takes up ¥123,792,000. The balance will also be used for making payments on shares of semi-governmental corporations held by the Government and investments in various public enterprises.

The special accounts for railways in the next year reach ¥783,400,000, consisting of ¥571,233,000 for railway improvements and other items. From the railway special accounts, a sum of ¥120,000,000 will be transferred ot the Special Military Fund. The profit from railway operation in the next year is estimated at ¥239,785,000.

The special accounts for communications total ¥230,193,000, with the amount to be transferred to the Special Military Fund set at ¥120,000,000.

Oil for Yanks in China Costs $20 Per Gallon

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 5.—Revealing the difficulties encountered by the U.S. army in transporting gasoline to its 14th Air Forces in China under the command of Major-General Claire Chennault, the U.S. army transport command has estimated that it costs $20 a gallon to ship the vital plane fuel over the dangerous "hump" airline from India.

It was revealed that about three plane-loads must be flown in to supply enough gasoline for one raid by a heavy bomber. Obviously owing to such difficulties involved, in the air transport from India, the transport command said that construction was being rushed on the new land route—Lebo Road across Northern Burma into China.

26 U.S. Fliers Killed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—Twenty-six American flying cadets were killed last night when a Santa Fe freight train collided with a bus carrying 36 airmen stationed at the Kingman Army Gunnery School, according to reports from Kingman, Arizona.

Laurel, Murata Take to Truck Gardening—Dig Up Spacious Lawns for Worthy Cause

Domei

MANILA, January 7.—As an example for the rest of the populace to follow, President Jose P. Laurel and Japanese Ambassador Shozo Murata have started to cultivate truck gardens on the extensive lawns of their official residences, at the Malacanan and on Heiwa (former Dewey) Boulevard, respectively.

During his spare time, the President can be seen strolling in the Malacanan Park personally directing the gardeners sowing various kinds of vegetable seeds in the soft, upturned earth.

Here and there can be seen luxuriant patches of cabbages, radish, lettuce, peas and other root crops, while in the more spacious grounds beyond lie the fields of ripening corn.

The Japanese Embassy grounds present a similar picture, thanks to the efforts of Ambassador Murata, who has also turned to truck gardening to contribute his own share to the Philippines self-sufficiency program.

On one side of the Ambassador's residence have been planted sweet potatoes while on the other side, the seeds of various kinds of vegetables have been sown.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY REVIEWS UNITS OF CRACK ARMY LAND AND AIR FORCES IN BRILLIANT MARCH-PAST AT YOYOGI

Troops Led by Army Academy Cadets Gain Imperial Inspection

750 PLANES PARTICIPATE

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to review the crack land and air forces of the Imperial Army at the Grand New Year Army Review held this afternoon at the Yoyogi Parade Grounds.

The troops reviewed were under the command of General Kenji Doihara, Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Army, with Major-General Eiichi Tatsumi as his Chief-of-Staff, and consisted of the cadets of the Army Academy, crack troops stationed in Tokyo and 750 army planes.

His Majesty the Emperor left the Imperial Palace at 1 p.m. today, attended by General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and other officials.

Arriving at the Parade Grounds, His Majesty the Emperor reviewed the troops, that were lined up for Imperial Inspection. In the march-past that followed, the cadets of the Army Academy formed the vanguard followed by various units of the infantry, artillery, mechanized corps and other units. As the march-past was in progress, 750 army planes roared over the Parade Grounds in perfect formation.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 7.

In the Kirovograd sector, the enemy increased his pressure attacking with strong infantry and tank forces but were checked by our forces with the support of the Luftwaffe on both sides of the town. In the course of the fighting, 51 Soviet tanks were destroyed. To the north of the town, our troops repulsed the Soviets in counter-attacks capturing 30 guns, while the enemy suffered heavy losses in men and material.

Heavy, fluctuating fighting with numerically superior enemy forces continues to rage on both sides of Berdichev. West of Propoisk, the Soviet attacks were frustrated at several points with severe casualties inflicted to the enemy.

At Vitebsk, our troops again scored a big defensive success in the face of fresh and strong Soviet attempts to break through our lines. Some 49 enemy tanks were destroyed in the course of the fighting.

Fighting of local importance only is reported from the other sectors of the Eastern Front.

On the western wing of the southern Italian Front, all enemy attacks, supported by artillery and tank formations, were frustrated again yesterday. A local penetration was sealed off. An enemy penetration northwest of Mignano was ironed out in a counter-attack. In the remaining sectors, the day was quiet with the exception of some local fighting activity.

6 British Ships Sunk

German motor torpedo boats under the command of Lieutenant Karl Mueller on January 6 attacked the British convoy routes off the English southwestern coast. Out of a strongly escorted convoy, they sank five ships totaling 12,500 tons and one escort vessel. Other enemy ships were damaged by torpedo hits. The German formation reached its base unscathed without losses.

Meanwhile, German fighters, operating over the Atlantic, shot down a large British Sunderland flying boat.

The German air defense corps shot down seven British low flying planes over the occupied Western territories.

Last night, single British bomber raided the Rheno-Westphalian industrial district.

U.S. Reveals 268 Men Rescued From Carrier

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—The United States Navy Department announced last night that 268 survivors had been rescued from the U.S. aircraft carrier, Liscombe Bay, which was sunk by a Japanese submarine in the waters near Gilbert Islands on November 25 of last year, according to reports relayed from Washington.

As usual, the American announcement did not disclose the figures regarding the complement aboard the carrier nor the number of those that were killed.

Reich Aiding Turkey

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 6.—Within the past few days, the German Government supplied to the Turkish Government 50 tons of rails, 50 freight cars and 10 locomotives, according to Istanbul reports.

U.S.-FRENCH REBEL TIFF SEEN RAGING UNABATED

Degaullists Issue New Charges at Americans

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—Accusing the United States of reactionary policies, the French Committee of National Liberation further revealed the ill-will existing between the two for some time, an Algiers report to the New York Herald Tribune reports.

The United States, which is pulling strings behind the Giraud faction, has consistently exchanged sharp repartees with the French Committee for National Liberation now controlled by General Charles de Gaulle and the Rebel French Government is again reported to have made several charges against the United States.

One accusation is that the United States, in order to combat the growing influence of the Soviet Union, is endeavoring to revive a Fascist regime in Europe.

Furthermore, it is added, that the United States maintains only a passive interest in the European war and that her support of the task troops is insufficient. Lastly, the rebel government charges that the United States is disinclined to aid the De Gaulle regime, the report concluded.

British Officers Join Aussies in New Guinea

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—Many British officers have arrived at the New Guinea front, according to the Times correspondent attached to the Headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur, London reports disclosed.

"Thirty-five British officers formerly stationed in India and other places have arrived in New Guinea to join the Australian forces," the correspondent reported. "The great experiences gained on the New Guinea front in fighting tropical heat and Japanese troops will be very valuable for the British forces fighting against the Japanese Units on the Burma front."

Huge Air Toll Taken

Domei

BERLIN, January 7.—German anti-aircraft corps on merchant vessels shot down 1,174 enemy planes during last year in European waters and occupied territories, the German military authorities announced today.

U.S. PLANTS ACCUSED OF CARTEL PRACTICE

4 Munitions Factories Including British Firm Monopolized Industry

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—The United States Department of Justice announced today that it has instituted a civil suit in the Federal Court in New York City accusing the Du Pont, Remington, and Armsco Companies as well as the British Imperial Chemical Industries of maintaining an international cartel agreement of conspiring to wrest the manufacture of chemical products, firearms and ammunition in violation of the United States Anti-Monopoly Law, reports from Washington revealed.

The Department of Justice has demanded the abrogation of "illegal contracts" and also demanded the Du Pont Company and the British Imperial Chemical Industries to refrain from illegal monopolistic cartel practices.

The head of the Department of Justice's anti-monopoly prosecutions, Assistant Attorney-General Wendell Berge asserted that the suit is a "major blow against the cartel system" and hoped to discourage other American and foreign monopolists. The United States cannot tolerate the cartel system, which plaguing us with shortages of critical materials, lacks knowledge and industrial skill during war and unemployment and idle plants during peace, he said.

Berge believes the accused companies persisted in a monopolistic conspiracy despite the war and planned to maintain it after the war.

Meanwhile, Walter Samuel Carpenter Jr., President of the Du Pont Company, commenting on the actions taken by the Department of Justice declared: "The existence of agreements which is the subject of the present attack has never been concealed. Copies have been in possession of the Government agencies for approximately 10 years. There have been before several investigatory committees in Congress. Our company denies that it is now or has ever been a party to any cartel agreement using the term cartel in its generally accepted sense."

In the meantime, reports from London said that Lord McGowan, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the British Imperial Chemical Industries, declared that cooperation between his company and Du Pont has proved beneficial both to his company and Britain.

Reveals Lend-Lease Aid

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—President Franklin Roosevelt made his 13th report on the Lend-Lease Act to Congress today, Washington dispatches revealed. According to the contents disclosed by the report, the total of Lend-Lease arrangement since its adoption in March 1941 up to November 30, 1943 amounted to $18,608,553,000.

The amount of American loan to Soviet Russia during the period from January 1943 up to November 30, 1943 totaled $3,450,443,000. A detailed cataloguing of the above lend-lease amount shows the following items were sent: 7,000 airplanes, 3,500 tanks, 195,000 motor cars, including trucks, small model automobiles for front line use, motorcycles and others, 1,790,000 tons of foodstuff and other farm products, 10,000 tons of seeds, comprised of more than 30 varieties, 5,550,000 pairs of army shoes, 16,600,000 yards of woolen cloth for army use, 251,000 tons of chemical products, 144,000 tons of explosives, 1,198,000 tons of steel, 342,000 tons of metals other than iron, and 6,110,000 tons of petroleum products.

The lend-lease arrangement for Britain during the same period amounts to $5,980,379,000, or 43 per cent of the total lend-lease amount.

War materials supplied to Chungking, India, Australia and New Zealand summed up to a total of $1,003,346,000. Out of this amount, the figure for Chungking and India came up to $856,824,000, comprised of 68 per cent of military materials, 28 per cent of industrial goods and 4 per cent of agricultural products.

Since the loss of the Burma Route, majority of the goods destined for Chungking had been shipped to India, from whence a small portion of the goods was transported via air to Chungking. However, a considerable bulk of materials for Chungking has been dumped in India without any immediate prospect of reaching their destination.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

building heavy freight-carrying long-distance commercial planes can be applied at once to the building of long-distance super-heavy bombers.

Although no great improvement has been made in the defense of aircraft carriers against attack from the air, it cannot be denied that supergiant aircraft carriers will be floating bases from which long-distance super-heavy bombers can take off. Also the fact that they carry such long-distance planes will enable them to lie outside the range of attacking planes. Consequently, Knox's mammoth aircraft carrier plan is not an idle dream.

The essential point of it all is not to be deceived by the overt phraseology of enemy commentators but to see what is behind, so as to be fully prepared for whatever might be brewing.

Impressing the Soviets

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The organization in the European offensive command of the anti-Axis camp, designed to circulate the propaganda of the latter's unflagging fighting power, seems to have been completed in some manner or other, just as the treatment of the refugee regimes has become a big issue among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, occasioned by the approach of the Red Army to the Polish frontier. Thus, the formation of the command is calculated to serve a political end of impressing the Soviets with the zeal of the Anglo-American camp. Lacking a definite strategy for forming the sort of second front desired by the Soviets, the Anglo-American war leaders must have decided at least to assemble something that might be construed as headquarters for the development of a second front.

Since the object of the United States and Britain is to drive both Germany and the Soviet Union out of the pivotal center of European affairs, they are in no hurry actually to develop the second front they are so seemingly preparing. It stands to reason that the Red Army's offensive season is the most opportune time in which to launch a second front, but the United States is too busy making its island-to-island advance in the Pacific.

The political situation in Europe appeared to have been settled on paper at the Moscow and Teheran conferences, but the recent Russo-Polish dispute has shown that to have been illusory. The friction among the three Powers over the problem of the Balkans is proving a serious stumbling block in the way of a combined strategy. Even before the Teheran Conference, Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel with 1,000 planes made ready to meet the possible Anglo-American movement in that direction. The Grand Fortress on the Atlantic will no doubt manifest its true worth before long.

British Dream of Triumph in World War Fast Fading as Troubles Mounting Daily

With the gradual impoverishment of its once vast resources, the British dream of victory is fast fading, and in its place has come a sad understanding of the seriousness of the situation.

Before the present war, the greatest worry of the British Empire was its necessity of controlling the 500,000,000 people, comprising one-fourth of the world's population, in its colonies, with only 50,000,000 Britishers. The prolongation of the second world war has further intensified this worry, and at the present stage the British Empire is the greatest sufferer on the manpower resource question.

In the last world war, Britain was obliged to mobilize men between the ages of 18 and 61 under a national labor system, and even to compulsorily mobilize women workers. In the present war this mobilization is even more thorough and extensive.

The total population of Great Britain in 1942 was 46,750,000, of which those between the ages of 14 and 65 who were available for labor numbered 33,130,000. But according to figures announced by the British Government in 1943, the number of men and women employed in various works reached a total of only 22,300,000, or 70 per cent of the above figure. Of the 15,900,000 men available, already 15,000,000 were in military service or in industrial work, and thus the entire male population available for mobilization has already been exhausted.

Women in War Work

As regards the mobilization of women, those between the ages of 14 and 65 total 17,230,000, but of this number 5,700,000 between 18 and 40 years, and 1,600,000 between 40 and 60 years, or a total of 7,300,000, have already been mobilized. There are also more than 1,000,000 women who are engaged in volunteer part-time work, and therefore, the total number of women workers is more than 8,000,000.

Classified by ages, in 1942 unmarried women workers between 18 and 40 years comprised 91 per cent, or about 3,200,000, of the total of women workers, and married women workers without children formed 80 per cent, or about 2,500,000. Thus, the mobilization of women of working age has practically reached its limit.

In view of the fact that 90 per cent of the men are already mobilized, any surplus manpower resource still left in Britain can only be found by encouraging and increasing the part-time work of women volunteers, and by adjusting the distribution of labor.

In the mobilization of men, the distribution is made in the following order: Navy, Air Force, Coal Mines and Army. Those mobilized for Army service are given the option of working in coal mines, as coal mining, in the present crisis, is given preference over Army service.

The present military strength of Great Britain is about 5,000,000 including those on home leave, while those engaged in industrial work number about 8,000,000.

Having had a bitter experience at the time of the first World War on the food supply question, much attention was given this matter by Britain even before the actual outbreak of war, particularly on the storage of food. Immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities, special efforts were made for increased food production, restriction of consumption, and increased importation of foodstuff. As Britain is dependent for a great part of her foodstuff supplies on her overseas colonies, there is no doubt that she is suffering greatly from the constant threat of submarines and the shortage of bottoms. However, the fact that Britain is now able to supply two-thirds of her foodstuff requirements by self-production is a factor which must not be overlooked.

The restriction on foodstuff was enforced in Britain on January 8, 1940, or exactly 11 months before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, when a ticket system was adopted for the distribution of bacon, ham, butter and sugar. Since then the restriction has been extended to include various meats, tea, margarine and cheese. No rationing has yet been enforced on bread, potatoes, fish and vegetables due to the Government's "cultivate for victory" slogan.

Britain adopted a ticket system for clothing in June 1941, and during the first year curtailed the quantity available to the public to one-half the normal year's need. In the second year this was reduced to one-third. In the first year, each individual was given 66 points to cover the needs of 12 months, but in the second year only 60 points were allowed for 15 months, that is, 48 points for 12 months. A further reductions of 10 per cent was made in September last year. The greatest shortage is in fiber products.

Of particular seriousness to Britain is the shortage of rubber, leather and metals, the supplies being extremely limited. The shortage in paper is also acute as can be seen by the drastic cut to one-fifth of the supply of newsprint to the newspapers. Soap is another item which has been put under the rationing system, since February 1942.

Housing Problem Worries

With the rapid increase of population in all industrial centers, the housing problem is another big worry, as 3,000,000 houses were destroyed by air raids up to the end of 1942 and reconstruction is hampered due to a shortage of materials.

Once Britain was rightly called a "land of coal," but this no longer is the case as an anxious Government faces a serious coal shortage. Last year the shortage reached a total of 14,500,000 tons, repeated mine strikes causing a loss of 580,000 man days up to the middle of September. In addition to the dearth of labor, political conflicts are becoming an ever-increasing threatening factor in the coal supply situation.

The British war expenditure had been raised at the rate of about 1,000,000,000 pounds sterling every year, but the budget for the fiscal year of 1943 showed an increase of only 150,000,000 pounds over that of 1942. This can be interpreted to mean that the war-time productivity of Britain has almost reached its peak.

Anti-Axis Spreads False War Rumor

(Continued from Page 1)

neutrality has entered a blind alley.

For instance, the supplies of crude oil and gasoline which were supplied by Britain and America, are now being strictly regulated by the British navy and the supplies permitted to enter Spain are just sufficient to meet only a mere portion of her demands. Spain now finds herself even unable to sufficiently arm herself along the necessary lines.

Furthermore, the Spanish Committee, which was established during the late Teheran Conference, immediately commenced activity by bringing charges against Chief of State General Francisco Franco and the Falangist Party which were immediately printed in all the British papers and received full support. It is clear beyond doubt, that these actions are merely Anglo-American preparations before they actually hand Spain an ultimatum.

Japanese Troops Wipe Out Bandits In Shantung Area

(Continued from Page 1)

go by the difference becomes greater. Then an official declares that the "Statue Miracle" foretells the rise of Chiang and the downfall of Wang.

"However, with the passing of time, no improvement appears. On the contrary, living conditions become worse, until even the illiterate people become wise to the propaganda trick."

CHINA DEVELOPS SCIENCE STUDY

Many New Discoveries In Medicine Credited To Chinese Scholars

A highlight of one of the China Film Company's latest productions, entitled Posterity, is provided by a speech in which an old doctor exclaims: "Why are there no new inventions in China? It is because we are too wise to try . . too wise to risk the chance of failure . The backwardness of China is due to the over-wisdom of the people!"

This raises anew the old question of what capacity the Chinese have for scientific achievement, and at this time, when the country has entered a period of reconstruction, the question acquires new significance. Have the Chinese the patience and self-discipline required for research, the imagination and inventive genius for applying science to their social order? Does any of their recent scientific work indicate a latent capacity that merely needs unfolding, or will they always lag behind in the scientific world?, reports the Times Weekly of Shanghai.

It was the Chinese themselves who discovered their urgent need of modern science. Before 1840 they were not only unconscious of this need but extremely disdainful of everything to do with it. "All the literature in the world that is worth while," asserted the Viceroy of Canton, "is already in my stomach," and he brushed away the proffered books on science translated into Chinese.

But with the successive military defeats of 1842 and the following four decades at the hands of the Anglo-American imperialists, who took advantage of China's supine condition in an attempt to drain China of her riches, China woke up to a realization that without modern equipment she was wholly impotent. China decided that she needed something more vital than equipment, even—namely, a thorough grounding in modern scientific education.

Inspired by Japan

She was inspired by the example of Japan, who had quickly acquired such an education and armed herself morally and materially against the encroachments of Britain and America. China was resolved to follow Japan in this. Famous among the documents issued in the turn of the century was Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's brochure, Learn. It was a vivid appeal to his countrymen to learn scientific methods in order to become more adequately the masters of their own situation. There was no yielding on grounds of native cultural weakness, only a clear recognition that a modern world demands modern tools and modern methods.

The Anglo-Americans, with their notorious superiority complex, began to recognize the intellectual powers of the Chinese but did not believe he possessed any real scientific ability. His training, they said, is in memory, not in accurate observation. They regarded him as able to endure passively but as quite unable to submit himself to the rigid discipline of the laboratory. All of which was so much balderdash, as subsequent events proved.

If we analyze the intellectual history of China, we discover that, although learning has been held in high esteem, it has been undoubtedly a type of learning that absorbed and compiled rather than elucidated and created. This type of intellectual emphasis is explained if we remember that the great mass of the population was unable to afford any schooling whatever but went through life doing the day's routine on the farm or back of the wheelbarrow in the precise way customary in that vicinity for 1,000 years.

The intellectuals, on the other hand, not only were limited in number but also viewed their classical heritage as an ancient treasure to be sacredly protected. They had no thought of making it available to the mass of the people, no impulse to trade with the talents and multiply them. Those who desired a classical education had to find their own teachers, pay for their own instruction and finally submit to the stereotyped examinations laid down by the state. But with the glorious revolution led by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, all these principles were radically changed; China started on the road of universal education, and new scientific achievements began to come one by one.

This whole process was only natural. Just what do we mean when we speak of the "scientific mind?" Is it not the mental capacity to sit down humby, as Pasteur did, in the presence of the facts of nature, to observe them minutely, to reflect on them, to test the observations by rigorous experimentation and, finally, to make reasoned deductions therefrom? Did not Europe go through very much the same sequence China has? Has it not, also, had its high tides of creative thought and its centuries of shallow reasoning? Did not superstition and empiricism rule unchallenged through the European "Dark Ages?" If China has only comparatively recently created her science societies and started her scientific journals, is it not due to a later conflict with an outside world?

Approaching the issue in his way, we find ourselves increasingly filled with wonder as we turn back to the genuine evidence of scientific achievement in earlier centuries and as we observe the nation-wide thirst for science today. Let us remember that this is not wholly new emphasis. Some of the major discoveries of civilization are attributed to China: lenses of crystal, gun powder, the compass, ceramics; sericulture and the culture of tea; and the greatest of all, perhaps, the invention of printing and the art of making paper.

If it be urged that some of these discoveries were accidental, or came through force of circumstance, may not the same thing be said of all inventions the world over? Undoubtedly the familiar cowhide raft emerged when it was necessary to cope with the rapids of the upper Yellow River. Unquestionably the recurring floods in Szechuen stimulated the fertile brain of that engineer who thought out 2,000 years ago a comprehensive system of scientific irrigation canals. When the human palate needed salt and the gorges of the Yangtze made it impossible to bring to the west the junks laden with sea-salt, the human mind devised a way to dig the salt-wells of Tseliutsing.

More important still, the farmers of China, because of the need for making the land constantly productive, have kept it so for 40 centuries. Without chemical fertilizers, but by careful use of human waste, prepared through months of a ripening process, the soil is manured: also by the widespread use of reasonably good methods of irrigation the fields have been watered and much new fertile soil, thrown down by the flood-waters of vast areas, has been brought in.

Pulse Research Made

Perhaps the nearest approach to pure research that the Chinese made in the past has been in the field of medicine. Here, in the midst of useless masses of superstition and empirical formula, are found certain remarkable observations, chiefly in connection with a study of the pulse a Chinese physican became a skilled observer of physical signs and attained real proficiency in diagnosis by taking of the pulse. Not a few of his drugs are remarkably effective, as cathartics, diaphoretics, and so forth.

The Chinese physician discovered centuries ago, the virtues of copper sulphate and calomel, of rhubarb and of digitalis. The Emperor Shen Nung, earlier than 2,000 B.C., is said to have spent a part of each day in tasting medicinal herbs. As far back as the second century A.D., a certain Doctor Chang wrote an able treatise on typhoid fever, giving a remarkably clear description of this widely prevalent disease and suggesting for its treatment by means of cool baths.

All this proves that the Chinese mind is eminently suitable for scientific discoveries. Today, when a thousand new opportunities are offered to the brains of the land, all that the Chinese have to do is to return to their native virtues for science to see another golden age in China.

Chinese Representatives Arrive in Japan To Accelerate Development of East Asia

Chou Hua-jen, representative of the Chinese General Assembly of the East Asia League, and Chang Shih-yen, representative of the Central General Assembly of the New People's Society in China, arrived in Tokyo on Friday.

Their intention is to arouse the interest of the people of Japan in the work of organizing the peoples of Japan, Manchoukuo and China into one big body to accelerate the development of East Asia.

Their visit to Japan is in return for that paid by Admiral Sankichi Takahashi and Dr. Shumei Okawa to China last year on the occasion of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Admiral Takahashi went to North China and Dr. Okawa to Central China. In addressing audiences both stressed the need for the people of China to work closely together with the peoples of Japan and Manchoukuo for the development of East Asia.

The visiting Chinese representatives will deliver their first addresses in Japan in Tokyo on January 9, which is the first anniversary of the entry of China in the War of Greater East Asia.

They are scheduled to speak in Osaka on January 13 and in Fukuoka on January 16. Their lecture meeting in Tokyo will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall at 1 p.m.

It was last year that the various organizations in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, conducting the movement to interest the people in the development of East Asia made an arrangement under which there was to be an exchange of Asia Development Envoys among the three countries. Admiral Takahashi and Dr. Okawa were the first exchange Asia Development Envoys and were dispatched to China by the Asia Development General Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

POLISH-SOVIET ISSUE WORRIES ROOSEVELT

President Expected to Clarify Stand Shortly; Moscow Is Adamant

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—With the advance of the Red Army toward the former Polish border, President Roosevelt's foreign policy has been thrown into disorder. America's greatest worry, in this connection, is how to patch up the ruptured Soviet-Polish relations which have a vital bearing on the anti-Axis war effort.

Attesting to the feverish activity in Washington is the report that Secretary of State Cordell Hull, on January 4, conferred with Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski. Following that, on January 5, Hull and British Ambassador Lord Halifax discussed the matter of Anglo-American mediation in the diplomatic negotiations between the refugee Polish regime and the Soviet Union.

The difficult question at present is the territorial controversy between the two countries. While Poland is intent on regaining the territory which was captured and subsequently annexed by the Soviets in 1939, the Soviet Union insists that it has every right to hold the territory in question. In face of this, America and Britain maintain the view that the settlement of European border issues must be postponed until the end of the war.

However, owing to the fact that the Soviet Union is playing such a big role in the war on the side of the anti-Axis camp, it is a foregone conclusion that the small Powers and refugee governments will not receive many favors from the Anglo-Americans.

Meanwhile, it is reported that Roosevelt will bare America's views on the problem in a statement to be issued before the end of this month.

British Coal Shortage Acute; More Cuts Seen

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—Acute labor shortage and recurrent coal mine strikes have gradually aggravated the dire fuel situation in England. In this connection, the Times, London, declared:

"In view of the future expansion of the war industries in parallel with the increasing intensity of war activities, it is essential that coal for home consumption be curtailed to the minimum in order to meet the demands of the war industries at such time when there should be an unforeseen tie-up of the requisite coal supply.

"The maximum amount of coal supplied to one household during January was four swt. for Southern England and five cwt. for Northern England. This is a maximum and not a ration quantity. As there have been cases hitherto, in some districts, these maximum amounts are not available generally. Dealers have been ordered to regulate their sales on the basis of their incoming supply.

"If the supply of coal on hand exceeds one ton, further purchases cannot be made. Also orders have been issued against owning any excesses of over one ton of coal on hand plus the newly purchased quantity. In Eastern England where transportation facilities are extremely bad, the quantity allowed to be held is five cwt. Also in case anthractie or Welsh coal mined in Wales or other substitute fuel is available, purchases of maximum quantity of 10 cwt. are allowed on the condition that no more than 30 cwt. will be held in reserve."

LAUREL APPROVES FILIPINO BUDGET

Spokesman Luz Outlines Aims of Appropriation Act at Press Meeting

Domei

MANILA, January 7.—In the first press conference held at the Malacanan, today, Arsenio N. Luz, Spokesman of the Board of Information, announced that the appropriation measure for the current fiscal year, passed by the National Assembly last month, had been approved by President Jose P. Laurel.

The spokesman revealed that the measure, which becomes Act No. 20, provides a total appropriation of 12,843,407 pesos for this year's ordinary as well as extraordinary expenditures of the Republican Government.

Continuing, Mr. Luz said that the spirit behind the new appropriation is to insure the maintenance of peace and order throughout the country as well as to further improve the living conditions of the people.

"The Government has set aside large sums in its budget for the reconstruction program, including the building of public works and the maintenance of the country's roads, bridges and highways," he pointed out.

Moreover, the spokesman further pointed to the Administration's decision to raise the salaries of its employes in order to improve the people's living conditions, and expressed the hope that the example set by the Government would be followed by private concerns with respect to the salaries of their employes.

Then, Mr. Luz revealed that the bonds totaling 100,000,000 pesos, which the Government plans to issue to finance its expanded activities, already have been practically subscribed to by local banking firms and insurance companies, as well as private individuals, who have verbally expressed a desire to buy them. "This shows the people's confidence in the present Administration," he asserted.

In the course of the press conference, President Laurel arrived and joined the spokesman in explaining the philosophy behind the new appropriation act. He said that it was primarily aimed at securing "simplicity, economy and efficiency" in government service.

It was also disclosed that the Government reorganization is now proceeding smoothly toward reducing personnel to an effective working minimum in order to achieve the purpose of the new appropriation act.

Reich Downs 61 Craft

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—Over 50 American planes that raided Kiel and Dusseldorf were originally reported as shot down, but later reports today revealed that a total of 61 planes were downed of which at least 45 were giant four-motored bombers.

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—The United States 8th Air Force admitted today the loss of 25 heavy bombers and 12 fighters in their raids yesterday on Kiel, Bordeaux, and Tours, a London dispatch disclosed.

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Russians Merge Drama Body

Domei

HARBIN, January 6.—Amalgamation of all White Russian dramatic troupes in this city was carried out on January 4 when the White Russian Dramatic Association was formally inaugurated with the ceremony. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the dramatic organizations which were amalgamated. It is learned that the first public performance under the new organization will be held in early March.

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